

First Published 1792
the Commons
statesman
a bench

No 61,199

THE TIMES

SATURDAY APRIL 3 1982

Price twenty pence

UK trade plunges into deficit

A large drop in exports contributed to a significant fall in Britain's balance of trade last month, as a surplus of £335m in December turned into a deficit of £132m. But a record surplus of £480m in "visible" exports ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m — only half December's total.

Strike threat to National bets

Betting shop staff of Coral Racing, normally handling more than £2.5m in bets on the Grand National, have been told to hold a one-day strike today by the Transport and General Workers' Union after the breakdown of pay talks.

Lambeth bans police poster

The police have been refused permission to display crime prevention posters in buildings owned by Lambeth Borough Council, which is controlled by Labour. The council leader said the posters were too vague to use so near the Brixton riots anniversary.

CEGB chairman to lose job

The Government will not renew Mr Glyn Ewbank's contract as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board when it expires on May 8. He accused successive governments yesterday of pushing up electricity prices and causing greater inefficiency in the industry.

Call for more playgroups

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented, and called instead for more playgroups.

Lady Plowden, chairman of the government committee which reported in 1967 in favour of expanding nursery education, said that the report was out-dated before it was implemented, and called instead for more playgroups.

Detective jailed for 20 years

Det Sergeant Charles McCormick, aged 45, a Special Branch officer in the Royal Ulster Constabulary, was cleared at Belfast Crown Court of murdering a policeman but jailed for 20 years for armed robbery.

Judge rejects court politics

Mr Justice McNeill of the Divisional Court, giving his reasons for rejecting a Conservative challenge to the Greater London Council's budget, criticised attempts to use the courts for party political purposes.

Up for the Cup

Two second division sides attempt to upstage first division opponents today in the semi-finals of the FA Cup. Leicester City face the holders, Tottenham Hotspur, and Queens Park Rangers play West Bromwich Albion.

Leader, page 7.
Letters: On church unity, from the Bishop of Norwich, and Canon C. Berwick; Media freedom, from Mr R. F. Farmer.
Leading articles: Falklands; fugitive offenders in Ireland; National Arts Day.
Features: page 6
Roger Hollis: patriot or liar of the century? Geoffrey Smith on who makes a deputy leader. In the country, by Susan Hill.
Obituary, page 8.
Mr Charles Michie; Mr Thomas Cadell; Mr Leonard Childs.

Saturday Review

We regret that the Saturday Review has been truncated this week due to production difficulties.

Home	2.3	Religion	2
O'case	3.4	Sat Review	2
Appointments	2	Services	2
Bridge	2	Snow reports	14
Business	10.13	South	4-15
Court	2	TV & Radio	4-15
Crossword	12	Theatre, etc	2
Events	12	Travel	2
Goodnight	5	Weather	12
Parliament	3	Wills	2

Carrington expels Argentine envoys

British fleet ready for Falklands

By David Cross

Invaders' flag flies in Port Stanley

In a pooled and censored dispatch from Port Stanley, Simon Winchester of The Sunday Times reported late on Friday that the Argentine flag was flying over Government House on Port Stanley.

"I understand the British Governor will be flying to Buenos Aires tonight."

"The action began at 0600 (local time) and ended at 0900 (local time) and quite a few Argentine troops were involved. None of the British or any of the Royal Marines has been injured although three Argentines were hurt during the invasion. There have been a lot of troops in the streets although there is a curfew and it is very peaceful here now. Some people have been brought into town but there are still some residents free in the outlying areas."

Later the American administration deployed the use of force by the Argentine authorities and appealed to them to withdraw their forces out.

In London, Mrs Thatcher and ministers cancelled many of their engagements to stay close to their desks where they could monitor the development situation. Mrs Thatcher cancelled a meeting with Dr Richard von Weizsacker, the Chief Burgo-master of West Berlin who is visiting Britain, and chaired an emergency meeting of the cabinet.

Members of Parliament were told that there will be a special session of the House of Commons today to discuss the crisis. It will be the first time that the House has met on a Saturday since the Suez crisis 26 years ago.

The crisis has also led to the cancellation of a crucial EEC meeting in Brussels which was called to resolve the long-running dispute between Britain and its Community partners over the size of its contribution to the budget. Lord Carrington told his colleagues in the Commons that he would be unable to attend.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council

interrupted a scheduled debate on Nicaragua for a further debate on the dispute. In an appeal issued late on Thursday night, the Security Council had called on both Argentina and Britain to refrain from the use or threat of force and urged the two countries to seek a diplomatic solution to their dispute.

Sir Anthony Parsons, who had asked the United Nations to intervene when it became clear that Argentina was planning an invasion, said that Britain would take heed of the appeal but the Argentine representative would give no such commitment.

A few hours later the Argentine media began reporting that Argentine land, sea and air forces had launched an invasion of the islands shortly before dawn yesterday.

Newspapers and news agencies said that the operation had begun with seizure of the airport at Port Stanley, the capital of the island by Argentine commandos. According to these reports, the British marines in the islands were taken without resistance.

Later yesterday morning, however, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Carrington's spokesman at the Foreign Office, told the House of Commons that he had been in touch with the British Governor in the Falklands half an hour earlier and that the Governor had not been able to confirm the reports of the invasion.

Other statements by senior Government officials to members of Parliament and the press throughout the day repeated the same message. It was not until 6pm that Lord Carrington and Mr Nott went before the world's press to announce that the invasion had indeed taken place.

British rule in the Falklands dates from 1832-33 when two British warships visited the islands and expelled the remnants of an Argentine garrison. Britain has ruled the islands without interruption ever since.

Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, the two Argentine footballers who play for Tottenham Hotspur, are expected to turn out as normal today against Leicester City in the FA Cup semi-final at Villa Park, Birmingham. Ardiles is due to go home on Sunday to join Argentine colleagues in their World Cup build-up.

How Falklands were invaded, page 3
Leading article, page 7

First weekend sitting since the Suez crisis

Commons angry over invasion

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

In a political and military crisis without parallel since the Suez operation of 1956, Mrs Margaret Thatcher will today face a hostile House of Commons, demanding to know why British interests in the Falkland Islands have not been protected.

The emergency sitting of the Commons will be the first on a Saturday since November 2, 1956, it was arranged immediately after news of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands had been confirmed.

Earlier, in the Commons, Mr John Silkin, the Labour party's chief defence spokesman, and other MPs had demanded that the House should sit today if the invasion was confirmed.

The Government is in deep trouble with its own backbenchers, as well as all the Opposition parties. There is a sense of humiliation among Conservative MPs that Government which came to power with a commitment to strengthen the nation's defence policy could not prevent the invasion of one of its few remaining overseas territories. There is also a sense of anger over what is regarded as a tardy response to a threat which became apparent more than six weeks ago, and feeling of great irritation that the Commons was not informed of the invasion before it rose at 3 pm yesterday, even though reports that it had taken place had been circulating long before then.

There are expected to be calls from the Opposition in the Commons today for the resignation of Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence. Rumours circulating in Whitehall that he had offered his resignation at yesterday morning's emergency session of the Cabinet were described at last night's press conference as "ridiculous and quite untrue" by Mr Nott. Earlier, Mr Silkin had said: "I think Mr Nott has very great cause to consider his position. We had a month to see this happening. It ought not to have happened."



Lord Carrington leaving No 10 yesterday.

Mr Silkin said that the Opposition would be considering tabling a vote of censure next week against the Government over the failure of its defence and foreign policy.

Last night's announcement followed a day of continuous ministerial meetings. Mrs Thatcher returned to Downing Street late Thursday night from Windsor Castle where she had been the guest of the Queen, after the Government received evidence that Argentine naval forces were preparing an assault on the Falklands.

During the night Ministers were told of the emergency Cabinet meeting planned for yesterday morning. The meeting, which lasted about an hour, was attended by the Prime Minister, Lord Carrington, Sir Henry Leach, and the Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beetham.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Nott, Mr Humphrey Atkins, the Lord Privy Seal, made a statement in the Commons which received of the House. He said that the Government was taking appropriate military and diplomatic measures to sustain British rights under international law.



Flag day: Crowds in Buenos Aires celebrating Argentina's occupation of the Falkland islands.

Junta proclaims 'recovery of Malvinas'

From Andrew McLeod, Buenos Aires, April 2

Argentine forces have occupied the Falkland (Malvinas) islands, the ruling military Junta announced in a communiqué. General Alfredo Saint Jean, the Interior Minister, said that General Benjamin Menéndez had been appointed Governor of the islands.

The communiqué said that, in a joint military operation, the "Malvinas, Georgias and South Sandwich islands have been recovered". Argentine sovereignty over sea and air space in the area had been "assured", the communiqué said.

The Junta called for a "collective effort" and the "help of God" to "convert into reality the legitimate rights of a people which had been prudently and patiently postponed for almost 150 years".

Argentina swore to radio jingles proclaiming that the islands now belonged to Argentina. Newspapers were

printed with blue and white stripes — the national colours — across the front pages.

At 11 am today, the Armed Forces announced that the first stage of Operation Malvinas had been completed, with the landing of marines and Hercules C130 aircraft, flying in army personnel. Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and British marines stationed on the islands have surrendered to the Argentine landing forces, according to navy sources.

The operation began at midnight, with commands and Navy frogmen seizing port installations in Port Stanley and other strategic points. As the commandos headed for the airport, the transport ship, Cabo San Antonio, carrying 700 men and several armoured vehicles, entered Port Stanley.

Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Foreign Minister,

said Argentina's next step would be to inform the United Nations of the operation. "It is not an invasion, but the recovery of territory which is ours", Señor Costa Méndez said.

At 9.45 am, the Government issued a statement guaranteeing the security of Britons and British interests in Argentina and the South Atlantic Islands. The Government would employ the "full weight of the law" in the event of any "action or offence taken against British nationals, symbols or beliefs, in accordance with the Argentine constitution", the statement said.

At 10 am, another Government communiqué stated that "a long series of fruitless negotiations to obtain what Argentina has always considered to be its patrimony has ended".

As around 2,000 flag-waving, cheering people gathered outside Government House in

the Plaza de Mayo, the Government announced that President Leopoldo Galtieri had ordered the release of all people still being held as a result of an anti-Government demonstration on Tuesday.

Politicians and trade unions unanimously acclaimed the recovery of the islands for Argentina. The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) postponed a decision on a national strike that it was to call as a protest against police suppression of the anti-Government demonstration.

Señor Carlos Contín, the Radical Party leader, said his party would back "any measure" taken to recover the islands. But he warned that "the ideal thing would be to avoid a confrontation with Great Britain. But let there be no doubt," Contín said, "that we are going to back the Government beyond any discrepancies that we may have over the measures taken."

High Court refuses inquest on nurse

By Frances Gibb

A three-year fight by Mr Ronald Smith to obtain an inquest into the death of his daughter at an illegal drinking party in Saudi Arabia ended in defeat at the High Court in London yesterday.

Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Forbes rejected an application by Mr Smith, who believes his daughter was murdered, against the decision of Mr Philip Gill, the West Yorkshire Coroner, not to hold an inquest and refused to order that one be held.

They ruled that coroners have no power to hold inquests where the death has occurred overseas. Where such inquests have been held, largely for the benefit of the deceased's relatives, they were held without jurisdiction, the judges said.

The decision ends, for the time being at least, a legal battle which began when the body of Miss Helen Smith, a nurse aged 23, was found outside a black of black occupied by staff of the hospital where she worked in Jiddah on May 20, 1979.

Mr Smith, a former policeman of Guiseley, near Leeds, brought her body back to England in June, 1980. Since then it had been in a Leeds mortuary, and he has contested the version of event

given by the Foreign Office and Saudi authorities that his daughter and a Dutch tug captain accidentally fell to their deaths during sexual horseplay on the balcony of the top-floor flat.

After hearing the verdict of the court, which he did not attend, Mr Smith said yesterday: "I am not beaten yet. I can promise the matter will not end here. I am determined to make sure the facts of this case emerge one day."

Mr Gill, whose decision last August not to hold an inquest on the ground that Miss Smith's death was outside the jurisdiction of an English court, said yesterday: "I have been purely concerned with my legal position and the court has shown the decision I took to be the right one."

Dr John Burton, secretary of the Coroners' Society, who was with Mr Gill in court, said the decision clarified the law.

But the ruling will cause concern among some coroners. They will not be able to help relatives as they sometimes did, to obtain documents needed for the burial of a body which is returned from abroad without any documents.

Rebel smokers force BR into tactical retreat

By David Hewson

British Rail has abandoned its attempt to make train buffers smokeless zones, except for the gentle passengers of Western Region who appear to have taken the restriction to their hearts.

The ban was introduced on Western Region six months ago and British Rail thought it was so successful that it extended it to Southern Region last Monday and was planning to introduce it elsewhere later.

Four days after the rule was introduced to the London commuting public, British Rail found itself inundated with complaints and faced with a widespread refusal to comply with the ban has, accordingly, decided to give-in, although the rule will stay on Western Region.

"The reason it went wrong was that we introduced it primarily on short-distance commuter trains where the buffer is basically used as a pub," British Rail said yesterday.

"People had a drink and wanted a smoke as well. There were some people who congratulated us on our stand, but there was also a considerable public outcry so we have reversed it."

Instead, a modified version of the ban will be tried, with smoking forbidden at the buffet counter but allowed elsewhere in the carriage.

In the Commons, an early-day amendment criticising the ban attracted the signatures of 22 MPs. Mr David Simpson, director of the anti-smoking group Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), said yesterday, however, that opinion polls had indicated much support for more restrictions on smoking, even among smokers.

Transport and restaurants were areas of particular concern. "I am very sad that British Rail did not feel in a strong enough position to continue the experiment," he said.

Largest oil platform in North Sea accident

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil company engineers were struggling to avert a financial disaster in the North Sea yesterday after the complex operation to install the 610 foot high 4,000 ton Magnus oil production platform on the seabed went wrong.

Several 7 foot diameter hollow steel piles fell off the production platform as it was being manoeuvred into an upright position on the seabed 125 miles north-east of the Shetland Islands. The operation was suspended leaving the platform, the single largest structure ever built in Britain, floating precariously at an angle of 20 degrees from vertical.

between 25 and 30 feet above the seabed. British Petroleum, the project operator, said its engineers were trying to recover the piles, each one weighing 350 tonnes, from the seabed with the help of cranes.

If that failed it would have new piles made. "We see no risk to the Magnus structure", a company spokesman said.

The mishap is extremely serious: Magnus is the most northerly oil field yet developed in the North Sea, and winds of up to 80mph and 80 foot waves are not uncommon from vertical



Peter needed our home, he'd burnt down his own.

A young child's cry for help can take many forms.

Peter's was arson. But others are so desperate they even attempt suicide.

Our homes and projects try to provide the love and security children like Peter need to grow up normally.

Unfortunately, their numbers are increasing faster than our funds.

So please help us to help more children by sending a donation to: The Church of England Children's Society, Freepost, London SE11 4BR.

Name:

Address:

The Children's Society

No pardon for the mutineers of Salerno

The British soldiers who were involved in the mutiny at Salerno in 1943 were not pardoned for their actions. The mutiny was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly.

The mutiny at Salerno was a significant event in the history of the British Army. It was a result of a combination of factors, including poor leadership, lack of communication, and the harsh conditions of the battlefield.

The mutiny at Salerno was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly. The mutiny was a significant event in the history of the British Army.

The mutiny at Salerno was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly. The mutiny was a significant event in the history of the British Army.

The mutiny at Salerno was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly. The mutiny was a significant event in the history of the British Army.

The mutiny at Salerno was a serious breach of discipline and the soldiers involved were punished accordingly. The mutiny was a significant event in the history of the British Army.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Left blamed for school subversion

Dr Rhodes Boyson, Minister of State for Education and Science, accused Labour-controlled local authorities last night of undermining freedom and standards in schools by political interference. (Our Education Correspondent writes.)

Addressing a meeting of Conservatives in Abingdon, Oxfordshire, Dr Boyson said that some Labour councils were threatening school discipline by prohibiting corporal punishment. He announced that it would not support the enforcement of school uniform.

"This one weapon of school order, supported over the years by the parents and the teachers, is to be prohibited. The sense of school identity is similarly destroyed by undermining school uniform," he said.

Treatment drive by pharmacists
The National Pharmaceutical Association, a trade association representing the interests of retail pharmacists, has started a campaign to increase the opportunities for chemists to treat common ailments by making a larger range of medicines available without prescription, and by ensuring that medicines are sold only from a pharmacy.

Father and son jailed for raids
A father and son who carried out "terrifying" bank robberies were jailed for 11 years each by the Central Criminal Court yesterday. John Kingston, aged 45, a builder, of Gower Road, Willesden, and Steven Kingston, aged 25, a plumber, of Clarendon Gardens, Wembley, used fake guns to hold up cashiers at eight banks in north-west London.

Riot penalty idea criticized
The new statutory crime of riot and its maximum penalty of 14 years' imprisonment, which has been proposed by the Law Commission, was criticized as excessive by the Justices' Clerks' Society yesterday. (Frances Gibb writes.)

Student cleared of death charges
Mr Caesar Ring, aged 27, a student pilot from the Sudan, who stabbed Mr Matthew Lok, aged 24, a fellow countryman and student, during a fight in a field near Oxford airport, was acquitted of charges of murder and manslaughter at Oxford Crown Court yesterday.

How Falklands were invaded

From Simon Winchester, in a pooled dispatch from Port Stanley

The invasion crisis began at 4.30 on Falkland standard time when Mr Rex Hunt, the Governor, made a series of telephone calls to the heads of the various Falkland Government departments: the police, the hospitals, the Treasury, the Chief Secretary, the Financial Secretary and the Commanders of the three military forces on the island: the Royal Marines, Falkland Islands Defence Force and the Settlement Volunteers.

This group met in Government House at 5 pm, to hear an "emergency" report from Mr Hunt of evidence that an Argentine Navy task force was heading for the colony, bent on invasion. This force was headed by the aircraft carrier, 25 de Mayo, with its usual complement of 14 aircraft and 8 helicopters. It is a British Colossus-class ship, built in 1945, by Cammell Laird, Birkenhead. Also in the task force were four destroyers and four landing craft.

Intense radio and air traffic between Government House and the Foreign Office culminated at 8.15 pm when the Governor going on an island-wide radio link, to announce "emergency" measures to prepare for the impending invasion. One of the measures considered, but abandoned after consultations both here and with London, was the rounding up of all Argentine nationals on the Falklands. At least 30 are known to be in and around the capital, including on contract to build a petrol station and three working for the Argentine Air Force, which flies between the mainland and the islands.

The Argentine military President General Leopoldo Galtieri, summoned members of the Falkland Islands Council, and other senior Argentine officials said that the new Falkland Government to be known as the Malvinas Government, would be appointed the next morning.

The Falkland Governor came back on the radio at 12.30 am to announce: "You have probably heard the outcome of the Security Council meeting. Both Britain and Argentina were called upon not to use force. We must now wait and see what effect this has had on the Argentine Government. As yet, there is no indication that the Argentine Navy task force heading this way has changed course. Unless it does, we can expect it off Cape Pembroke by dawn." The Governor requested islanders to stay indoors.



Top brass: President Leopoldo Galtieri of Argentina chairing a Cabinet meeting yesterday morning, shortly after the occupation of the Falkland Islands had been reported.

Crucial EEC budget meeting cancelled

By Our Foreign Staff

The crisis in the Falkland Islands had forced the cancellation of a crucial meeting in Luxembourg today when the problem of Britain's contribution to the European budget was to have been tackled once more.

It was called off yesterday because Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, could not have been present as he has to remain in London to decide tactics. Belgium, which is the present president of the Council of Ministers, cancelled the meeting after a call to each of the member capitals showed there was little enthusiasm for attending such a difficult meeting.

Lord Carrington tried to persuade Belgium that the meeting was too important to call off and that he would be well represented at the meeting, but by then it was too late to stop the cancellation. Even before it was called off, however, there were strong signs that the meeting could achieve nothing.

The North Atlantic Council has met in special session in Brussels at the request of the permanent representative of the United Kingdom to hear a report from him about the Falkland Islands. Members of the council expressed deep concern at the dispute between a member of the alliance and a state with which all have friendly relations and reiterated the call made to the parties by the President of the Security Council to refrain from the use of force and to continue the search for a diplomatic solution.

Third division takes on Britain

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

It is ironic that Argentina's armed forces were formed to resist a British invasion during the Napoleonic Wars, and they regard their victories as a might Trafalgar and Waterloo.

Argentinians have not fought anyone except each other for more than a hundred years now, so in theory they might be thought a little rusty. In practice, however, they have been continuously busy with capturing the Falkland Islands - which they call the Islas Malvinas - and are thought to have been waiting for an opportunity such as this.

In size, equipment and significance, the armed forces come second only to Brazil in South America, and in view of the disparity of opinion between the two countries, are proportionately bigger.

The International Institute for Strategic Studies credits them with a total of 185,000, rather more than half Britain's present military manpower. Whereas the British forces are all manned by volunteers, Argentina depends upon conscripts, who serve for a year in the Army or the Air Force, or 14 months in the Navy.

The Army is the largest of the three services with 130,000 men, divided into two parts, one looking after the coastal region and one the hinterland. Equipment is international: American armoured troops, French tanks, British anti-aircraft missiles, and a flight of Anglo-French Puma helicopters.

The Navy is the second largest of the armed forces, which in itself is unusual. (Even in maritime Britain, the RAF is bigger than the Royal Navy.) The Institute's 1981-1982 edition of *The Military Balance* gives the naval manpower strength as 36,000, about half the size of the Royal Navy.

Countdown to crisis

Bellicose gestures over 150 years

By David Cross

During the 150-year dispute over the Falkland Islands and its dependencies, Argentina has threatened more than once to take the British colony by force.

But until this week the bellicose statements from Buenos Aires have never been translated into much more than anti-British demonstrations and the occasional flamboyant gesture.

The most potentially serious incident in recent years was undoubtedly the attempt by an Argentine destroyer to stop the Shackleton, an unarmed British research ship loaded with explosives, from sailing to the Falkland Islands.

After shadowing the Shackleton for six hours in the south Atlantic on February 5, 1976, the Argentine destroyer, the *Almirante Storni*, fired shots across her bows. It then threatened to fire into the Shackleton's hull if it failed to leave.

The Shackleton continued on its course to Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, after explaining to the captain of the destroyer that it was carrying explosives for geoscientific research. The British Government protested strenuously to the Argentine authorities about the attack, which Buenos Aires claimed had taken place in Argentine waters, and tempers were allowed to cool.

Other incidents during the past 20 years include the following: September 5, 1964: An Argentine aircraft landed on Stanley airbase and a few Argentine soldiers landed. The pilot, who was alone, handed a letter to the sole bystander present before taking off.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently. February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

February 1977: Fresh negotiations opened between Britain and Argentina on the future of the islands and have continued intermittently.

February 1982: More Argentine sabre-rattling followed another round of negotiations at the United Nations, in New York. Argentina made it clear that its patience was running out.

December 1976: The Foreign Office protested to the Argentine authorities about the presence of 40 Argentine soldiers on the island of Thule in the group. The occupation came to public notice in May 1978 and was resolved peacefully.

</

Deposed mayor urges Europe to shun Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jericho, April 2

The message to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, which Mr Karim Khalef, the deposed Arab mayor of Ramallah, had expected to pass on this morning through a senior Foreign Office official, was transmitted instead by means of a 60-minute interview with *The Times*.

"I planned to thank the British and the rest of the Europeans on behalf of the Palestinian people for their stand this week condemning Israeli purchases in the occupied territories", Mr Khalef said. "I was also going to urge the Europeans to resist American pressure and influence over the Palestinian question."

"The Europeans should take unilateral action and announce their recognition, not just their support, for an independent Palestinian state inside the territories occupied in 1967. They should start dealing with Israel as an occupier, not as a friend," he said.

Leaning on the stick he has used since he was maimed in a car bomb attack two years ago, Mr Khalef gesticulated with his free hand and said: "I would have made clear that if the Israelis thought that just three mayors backed the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), they were wrong. I estimate that 99.5 per cent of our people are PLO supporters. We have only one leadership."

Mr Khalef passed over a letter on British Government newspaper delivered to him last night by Mr Barry Seddons, the British Consul, who called at his home in Jericho. Mr Khalef has been under town arrest here since the day after his dismissal from office. He has been banished from Ramallah. The Israelis say they do not want him there," he said.

The letter was from Sir John Leahy, Under Secretary at the Foreign Office, an experienced diplomat who was yesterday barred on personal instructions from Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, from meeting either Mr Khalef or Mr Bassam Shaka, the deposed mayor of Nablus.

"Dear Mr Mayor", the letter began, commiserating Britain's rejection of Israel's claim that Mr Khalef and his two Palestinian colleagues have been legally dismissed from the posts to which they were elected in 1976. "As you know, it was Lord Carrington's wish that I should come and see you tomorrow, and I myself have been much looking forward to this and to having a talk with you."

"It makes me all the more sorry, therefore, to have to tell you that I have had to change my plans and that, for reasons beyond my control, I am prevented from coming to see you after all. I regret this very much and wish it could have been otherwise. I hope that the time

Israel denies camps are new settlements

Tel Aviv — The Israeli army confirmed today that military outposts had been set up this week at the site of King Hussein's unfinished palace in East Jerusalem and at other strategic points in the West Bank and Gaza, (Moshe Brilliant writes).

There was speculation that these outposts represented the start of new settlement ventures to replace the settlements being evacuated in Sinai. The Army said the outposts were there for security reasons and will leave when the present tension subsides.

The speculation had been fed by the fact that the soldiers deployed belonged to Nahal, a group of volunteers who combined military service with pioneering settlement.

Army sources denied the outposts were embryos of new settlements. They said it was not unusual for Nahal soldiers to be taken from settlements to man outposts.

Troops fire on Golan protesters

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem, April 2

Four Druze Arabs in the Golan Heights were injured today when Israeli troops used live ammunition to break up demonstrations against last December's annexation of the Syrian territory in the two main towns of Ma'asada and Majdal Shams.

An Israeli military spokesman said that six soldiers had been injured in the stone-throwing protest, which came as many of the 12,500 Arab inhabitants were in their seventh consecutive week of general strike.

According to the Army, the soldiers were ordered to open fire after the demonstrators refused to obey instructions to disperse. Journalistic access to the four Druze towns on the Golan has been severely limited since the general strike began, prompting strong protests to the Government from Israeli editors.

It was the first time that Israeli soldiers had opened fire on Druze demonstrators since the widespread unrest over the annexation began. Last month, six Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip were killed and more than 30 others injured when Israeli troops used live ammunition there as part of the new clampdown against radicals.

The use of bullets rather than less lethal forms of riot control equipment such as water cannon and rubber bullets has come in for considerable international criticism. It has been staunchly defended by senior Israeli army officers as a legitimate form of self defence but no official explanation has been yet given for the non-use of the riot control methods usually favoured before live ammunition is resorted to.

Today's shooting came 36 hours after the dawn deadline for all Golan Druze residents to hand in their old military ID cards and take out new civilian documents

Why Zia is binding tribal wounds with cash

From Trevor Fishlock, Quetta

In the forbidding mountains of Baluchistan, nomads and their camels are the main witnesses to a significant part of President Zia's effort to make this vast and politically sensitive territory more secure.

There have been reports in the West recently of trained Baluch tribesmen preparing for a revolt this summer. It has been said Quetta, the provincial capital, is rocked by frequent bomb blasts and that there is a curfew.

None of this is true, but there is a potential for political trouble and the Zia regime is keenly aware of it. President Zia said two years ago that Baluchistan was ripe for seeds of subversion.

The situation and history of Baluchistan give it a vital place in the strategic considerations of the Soviet Union and the West. It is the largest of Pakistan's four provinces and is mostly rugged, dry and desolate. Its

134,000 square miles are more than two fifths of the country, but its population is only one eighteenth, 5.3 million of 90 million.

It is significant for Pakistan for three reasons. First, it is rich in gas, coal, copper and other minerals. Second, it abuts on uncertain Iran and Soviet-occupied Afghanistan, and its future is a matter of speculation, especially among domino theorists. Third, Baluch people have never unanimously accepted the concept of Pakistan, with its Punjabi ascendancy, and discontent among them has been an important thread in the country's history.

Like Bhutto, his predecessor, President Zia was deeply shaken by the traumatic wrench of Bangladesh's secession, and believes passionately in a united Pakistan. Discontent in Baluchistan, if allowed to fester, would strike at Pakistan's roots. As a government official said in Quetta: "If Baluchistan goes, Pakistan goes."

Bhutto first tried political methods with Baluch tribes and nationalist sentiment. In the end he resorted to military force, but underestimated tribal passions and the fighting qualities of warriors whose ferocity was once well known to soldiers of the British Raj.

The Pakistan Army fought tribesmen from 1973 to 1977 and the conflict exacerbated Baluch bitterness. When President Zia took power he stopped the fighting and sought to bind tribal wounds with cash.

He also changed the policy. His aim today is to do with ruses what Bhutto could never do, pouring money into the once dangerously neglected province. The Government says spending will be £210m next year compared with £40m in 1976.



US visa restored: Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, the right-wing leader in El Salvador, who was banned from visiting the United States under the Carter Administration, is to be allowed into the country "in the future", the State Department said.

French Socialists to tread warily

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, April 2

The second session of Parliament under the Socialist Government opened today in a markedly different atmosphere from the first one last autumn. The setback for the left in the recent cantonal elections casts its long shadow over the deputies.

The solid but rather raw Socialist majority, which six months ago acted as though it could sweep everything before it, has returned to the chamber somewhat shaken, more sober and with fewer illusions about the irresistible march of socialist change.

The opposition on the other hand, elated by its victory at the polls, is more determined than ever to put spokes in the Government's wheels, and to polish its image as the valid alternative to the country needs.

There is no question of a pause or moratorium in the pace and scope of reforms, as M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, has repeated indefatigably for the past fortnight, and did this afternoon. There is, on the other hand, a great deal of talk about the *apaisement*, or consolidation.

This means that the Government will tread more carefully, and will take the trouble to explain more clearly and coherently what it is trying to do.

One of the most sobering aspects of the elections from the Socialists' point of view, was the incomprehension and distrust of working people towards the great batch of social decrees, on such matters as early retirement, the 39-hour week and television reform. These were described by M Mauroy as

Golden age for the merchants of Bahrain

From Robert Fisk, Manama, Bahrain

There were two black-robed Shia Muslim women sitting on the floor of the narrow shop, laying out their newly-bought gold jewelry on the ground between them. There were rings, brooches and bracelets, and a heavy, encrusted pendant with an intricately designed Koranic inscription on a plate of solid gold at the base.

The floor was the only place to examine their purchases, for men and women were allowed each other aside to reach the shop counter, a glass top littered with gold necklaces. For three weeks it has been like this in Bahrain's gold souk, and the merchants look almost as tired as they are rich; courtesy, it seems, of the Kremlin.

No-one in Bahrain seems quite sure why the price of gold has fallen so dramatically in recent days, bringing hordes of Arab, Indian and Western tourists to the bazaars of the Gulf. The merchants gently vouchsafed the information that with gold down to \$340 an ounce on the island, he was so busy that he was weighing his banknotes rather than counting them.

Traders are not questioning the cause of their good fortune, but they are, and the most popularly held reason for Bahrain's gold rush is the Soviet Union's decision to sell off huge quantities of gold in the past few weeks, apparently to pay for its military and economic commitments in Afghanistan, Cuba and Poland.

In a single week recently, the Russians are believed to have put 96,000 ounces of gold on the market, bringing the world price crashing down. Bahrain's gold souk — a dusty street not far from the harbour, with the seediness that denotes true affluence — is now reaping the benefits.

There are, it is true, other theories put forward for the gold rush in the Gulf: world recession, a slackening in the rate of inflation, stability of interest rates, and — more dramatically — oil price reductions.

Bahrain's own Ministry of Finance prefers to hedge its bets, claiming only (through a departmental Under-Secretary) that gold buying was not connected with any feeling of instability in the area. Only Western investors he insisted, believed that gold would be the only currency "if something happened to the world".

This is not the case in Kuwait, where thousands of small investors were buying up so much gold bullion that the market there began to run out of supplies.

A leading Kuwait economist thought that the growing demand for gold in recent years was attributable to "the collapse of the world economic order and the failure to replace it with a more equitable system, in addition to the fluctuation in the value of the dollar".

Spanish plotters 'invoked King's name falsely'

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, April 2

Lieutenant General José Gabeiras, the Spanish Army chief at the time of last year's attempted coup, today told the court martial trying 32 fellow officers that he knew within 20 minutes of the storming of Parliament that all invoking of the King's name was false.

"It was a violent action, and absolutely unconstitutional," the general stated, while giving evidence on oath.

The general played an important role with King Juan Carlos in keeping the bulk of the Spanish Army on the side of the constitution at the time of the coup and helped to restore the image of the Army, which has taken a battering from defence lawyers.

His replies, frequently peppy, helped to counter the campaign at this trial alleging that the King supported the overthrow of democracy. "From 6.40 pm (February 23, 1981), the time of my first telephone conversation with the King, I was sure this was not true", General Gabeiras said.

General Gabeiras treated the two main accused — Lieutenant-General Jaime

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Athenians fume at radio hoax

Athens — An April Fool news flash that pollution levels in Athens were lethal and children should be evacuated, has backfired and soured the atmosphere at Athens radio (Mario Modiano writes).

The director-general of broadcasting offered to resign, the journalist responsible was dismissed and a shipbuilding engineer said he was seeking £450,000 damages for the shock suffered by his wife.

Frantic schoolmasters called the Ministry of Education to seek guidance as mothers dashed to the schools to collect their children, while hospitals made inquiries about the possible evacuation of sensitive patients. Other Athenians scurried for protection to the city's parks.

Mediterranean treaty agreed

Geneva — An important step towards saving the Mediterranean was taken when coastal states and the EEC approved a treaty for establishing specially protected areas around its shores (Alan McGregor writes). This is the fourth treaty concluded since the Mediterranean action plan was launched in 1976. The others are against dumping, emergency oil spills and land-based pollution. The plan is costing about \$20m (£10.1m) in the next year's until the end of 1983. The administrative headquarters is being moved from Geneva to Athens.

Colombo expels Militant editor

Colombo — Sri Lanka has decided to ask Mr Ted Grant, political editor of the left-wing *Militant* newspaper and a founder of the Labour Party's Militant Tendency, to leave the country, the Immigration Department said. He is in Sri Lanka as a guest of a Marxist party.

Seabed split

New York — The United States has called for changes in seabed mining proposals, as the United Nations Mr James Moore, head of the US delegation, wants changes in proposals that would require that investors put up at least \$1.5m (£300,000) to get a share of seabed mining.

Top copy

New York — A copy of the first printing of the American Declaration of Independence, one of only 21 recorded copies, was sold for \$285,000 (£160,000) to a New York dealer at a Christie's auction.

Disappointing haul

Copenhagen — Three young men here stole more than £5m in the biggest robbery in Danish history from two postal workers. But most of the haul was in cheques which will be almost impossible to cash.

Rome police swoop

Rome — Some 20 suspected Red Brigades terrorists, believed to belong to the Rome Brigades column, were arrested after a large-scale police swoop.

Bottoms Up
WINE & SPIRITS
LES MASTERS
Double Bottles
£2.99

282 OLD BROADWAY RD. SW5 - (01) 373 0154
164 NOTTING HILL, W8 - (01) 235 0032
292 ELOM AVE. W9 - (01) 236 1889
74 TOTTENHAM RD. N20 - (01) 246 2128
12 CHANCERY WEST, HADLEY WOOD, HERTS.
(045) 545 545
45 BRIGHTON RD. STN. CROYDON - (01) 890 1267
243 GREENWICH HIGH RD. SE10 - (01) 853 8771
432 LONDON RD. W1M, CREAM - (01) 844 6729
415 THE GROVEWAY, TENDRIDGE - (01) 877 3288
HERON SERVICE STN. 145 BATH RD. READING
(0734) 599349
1 FORTY FIVE, SURREYHILL - (0800) 222229
12 CITY RD. CROYDON - (01) 890 4522
37 TREVES PLAZA, CHURCH RD. ASHFORD, MIDDX.
(01) 8752
ADMONITION ST. WESTMINSTER BRIDGE STN.
(01) 8752
97-100A
867 FULHAM ROAD, SW5 - (01) 736 9538

OPINION: 66 CHARLES ST.
THICKENHAM: 15 YORK ST.

This Watch Could Save a Life

Are you concerned about a loved one who lives alone?
The greatest fear of people living alone is how to cope with an emergency like a fall or illness.

With this new watch you can summon help at the press of a button. Linked to a nationwide 24-hour centre, the new Aid Call system provides a complete service including the cost of the equipment, installation, and a 24-hour service contract, all for only £2.95 per week plus VAT.

I would like further details
Name _____
Address _____
Telephone Number _____

AID-CALL, 15 RADNOR WALK, LONDON SW3,
Tel: 01-352 2822
Home Office and British Telecom approved.

THE GYPSY PRINCESS
KALMAN'S VIENNESE OPERETTA

"Hilariously funny. By the end you can't bear it to stop" *Standard*
"Infectious musical delight... Should run for months" *Sunday Times*
"Hysterically funny... Ticker Davies... so perfect a hand at exaggerated farce that the audience is bound to break up with mirth" *Guardian*
"Excellent and sharp performances... enthusiastic reception" *Financial Times*
"Stick, smart, stylish and burning with good humour... it will run and run" *Daily Mail*

Until April 17
Prices £2.50-£11
Special price matinees

Sadler's Wells Theatre

Box Office 01-352 1671 (10.15-11.15)
Kiosk 01-352 1671 (11.15-11.45)
24 hr Booking 01-352 1671
Group Sales Box Office 01-352 1666

حسب ذمات الاصل

LDTH

It all began at Ooty but I must admit I'm snookered when the prankster takes his cue

In one of his agreeable rambles towards the back of the paper recently, Hunter Davies paped to meditate about the etymology of snooker in its centenary year. Particularly, he wondered whether there was any connexion with cocking a snook.

These are deep waters, Hunter. The clever men at Oxford, who know all there is to be known, have so far been unwilling to commit themselves on the subject. They list snooker as a word of unknown origin. We wait impatiently for the next volume of the majestic *Supplement to the OED* this summer to see, among other things, whether they are still snookered.

Less exact scholars are content with the folk etymology. This relates that the noblest of ball games was conceived in the officers' mess at Jubbulpore, a subsidiary in the Devonshire Regiment called Neville Chamberlain, who put another coloured ball on the billiard table in order to provide a variation of the game then known as "black pool".

Snooker was born some years later in the Ootacund Club, or Ooty, in the hills of Nilgiris in southern India. Sir Neville later recalled that while a game with the coloured balls was going on, a fellow officer was chatting to him about the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the use of the nickname snooker for a freshman.

This itself is believed to have been a corruption of the original word for a new cadet, which was *snook*. In itself an oddity. Or you can believe that it came from the slang verb to snook, a variant of snoke, meaning to sneak.

To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker.

Sir Neville reminisces in the snooker-room: "One of our party failed to hole a coloured ball close to a corner pocket, and I called out to him, 'Why—you're a regular snooker.' To soothe the feelings of the culprit I added that we were all snookers at the game, so it would be very appropriate to call the game snooker. The suggestion was adopted with enthusiasm. . . . While it is correct to say that the game was first played at Jubbulpore in 1875, it never really made progress until played by members of the Ootacund Club."

All this I most powerfully and potentially believe, although it does not explain how to be snookered came to describe the predicament that I always find myself in when I am rash enough to venture on to the green baize of being stuck behind a ball of one colour while desirous of quies in playing a ball of another colour. Being behind the eight ball is the American description of the same predicament in a different game.

So now for snooks. The precisions at Oxford are again unwilling to hazard an uncertain etymology. This need not inhibit the rest of us from rushing in where angels fear to tread. The custom of making a gesture of derision by placing the thumb on the nose-tip and spreading the fingers fanwise, with the optional extra of joining the tip of the little finger to the thumb of the other hand, seems to have arisen in the late eighteenth century. Cf. *The Spectator* of 1712. The "prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger".

Also cf. the French *faire un pied de nez*, and the German *eine lange Nase machen*. Snooks in the nineteenth century was the colloquial hypothetical surname of a person not identified or identifiable. It was the imaginary name of a practical joker; it was also a derisive retort to an idle question: "Snooks!" I can trace no connexion with Ooty, the RMA, or snooker. There the matter must rest, Hunter, until Bob Burchfield's next vol thunders from the press in June. Roll on that happy day.

Philip Howard

Public school patriot or liar of the century? Anthony Glees reveals important new evidence in the MI5 controversy

The Hollis letters: could they have been written by a spy?

Dear May,
The D.C. has just arrived quite safely. Thank you so much for them. They came round by Suez, which accounts for the length of time they took. I don't know what happened to the *Siberian* route recently, it is more than a fortnight since I got any sort of letter that way. As far as I know there is no reason for it, so I suppose the mails must have been delayed.

Who was Roger Hollis? Was he a faithful servant of Britain? Or was he the most ingenious Soviet mole of his generation? Over the past year the British public has been treated to claim and counter-claim about Hollis's years in MI5 and his period as its Director General from 1956 to 1965. There are those, most notably Mr Chapman Pincher, who have cast the gravest aspersions on a man who cannot answer back and they have adduced at least some evidence to show that Hollis's loyalty was for a time under suspicion. Others are convinced of his innocence. Until now, this group has had very few hard facts to support its case. Even the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, stated on March 26, 1981, that although she was convinced Hollis was blameless, it was impossible to prove a negative. Letters to *The Times* from former colleagues like Sir Martin Furlong Jones (his successor) could, for obvious reasons, never supply chapter and verse for their stated faith in Hollis.

Now, however, important new evidence has come to light which strongly supports the case of those convinced of Hollis's loyalty to the Crown. While this evidence does not deal with all the charges that have been made against him, it does, in my own view, totally destroy Pincher's main accusation against Hollis. This was that while Hollis worked in China from 1928 until June 1936, he was converted to Communism and that in China he formed an association with the legendary master-spy Richard Sorge and his helpers, Agnes Smiedley and Ruth Kuczynski.

This evidence consists mainly of a very large number of letters written by Hollis while an employee of the British American Tobacco Company addressed mainly to his mother, the wife of the Bishop of Taunton. It was discovered in boxes after the death of the first Lady Hollis. It has been supplemented by oral evidence and by an important document freely available in the Public Record Office.

In his now famous book, *They Trade in Treachery*, Chapman Pincher makes a number of serious allegations against Hollis (allegations recently repeated on the BBC). He offers three main reasons why he believes Hollis worked for the Soviet Union: bribery, blackmail or conviction. As far as bribery was concerned, the evidence from the letters shows that Hollis could not have been susceptible to the lure of money. On November 28, 1935, for example, he wrote from Chungking:

"I must have a statement of my shares. They're not quoted in *The Times* so I can't gloat over all the money I'm making. I think I'll invest a little over here. We don't spend much for there's nothing to spend it on."

Blackmail was, of course, always a possibility: but Hollis would have had to have suffered from a very serious vice for blackmail to have been used for him. Homosexuality might have been one such vice. But Hollis was certainly no homosexual and although his first marriage was not a happy one, most colleagues in MI5 knew about this and about his friendship (which began in 1947) with a fellow officer who was to become the second Lady Hollis. This leaves conviction: that Hollis became a mole because he was converted to Communism.

Were it possible to make this charge stick, it would indeed be sufficient to damn Hollis. It would place him firmly in the same category as the other Thirties traitors that we now know about. Hollis's Chinese days, were they to provide



Hollis and his first wife, Evelyn Swayne, at their wedding at Wells Cathedral in July, 1937

evidence of a Communist conversion, would then be the missing link between Hollis and the charmed circle of Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean.

But, as these letters prove, there was no such link. The story is quite different from the one put out by Mr Pincher. First of all, Pincher is wrong to say that Hollis "wormed his way into MI5 after becoming a Communist. In fact, Hollis was invalided out of British American Tobacco because he contracted TB about which he was, as he put it, "rather annoyed" since he had wanted to stay in the Far East. (He returned via Canada and not Siberia, as Pincher states).

Second, there is no mention anywhere in these letters of Richard Sorge or Agnes Smiedley, let alone Ruth Kuczynski and they make it perfectly plain none should be expected. Hollis was far too "English" and xenophobic to have met this kind of emigre group. A letter from Dairen is typical:

"This hotel is filling up with Japanese, blousy Russians and a sprinkling of rather un-Aryan-looking Germans. Completely unexciting. . . . There is a large colony of Russians here who go down to bathe in the most attenuated costumes. They are flamboyant, bright-red with raw patches and not very beautiful. . . . As for the Japanese they'll move us out of China unless something is done to stop them. . . . I am so sick of these filthy little people. . . ."

For all we know, Sorge and his friends may have been part of this little contingent. Yet even if they shared Hollis's hotel they were still a world away from him, from his cocktail parties and most important, his golf. For while Blunt and Philby were plotting world revolution, Roger was worrying about his golf handicap. In February 1935 he wrote:

"Weather like this makes me long to hit a golf-ball again. It seems like years since I last did so."

It was no coincidence that when many years later Hollis met

J. Edgar Hoover he not only presented Hollis with a photo inscribed "with friendship and admiration" but gave him a golf club as well. Stock market speculation and golfing are not usually associated with convinced Communists. Nor is a fondness for public-school life. Yet Hollis was always delighted to recall his school days at Clifton and on one occasion begged his mother to send a couple of old school ties to China since it was "so difficult to get decent ties out here".

When in December 1934, on the other side of the world, Hollis contracted the killer disease of TB, his public school spirit (or the spirit such education was meant to encourage) clearly asserted itself. He wrote to his father:

"I've had rather an unpleasant experience. . . . I woke up on Monday with an attack of bleeding like the one I had after the West of England golf championship. . . . I'm going to be X-rayed as soon as we can arrange it and I'll let you know the worst."

On those occasions when politics intrudes into letters, Hollis's views are equally predictable. They are totally balanced except where England is concerned, when it is always assumed to be best. He certainly disliked both Communism and Fascism and both for empirical rather than theoretical reasons. A letter written in October 1934 provides a good example:

"and now for the journey on the Trans-Siberian express of which I could tell you little before as the Russians have a way of reading letters and rather than theoretical reasons. Berlin struck me as a wonderful city but I didn't like the militaristic Hitlerism which one finds everywhere. Uniforms, strutting self-importance and fantastic salutations on all sides. The poor civilian is very small beer. . . . The next day we arrived in Moscow where we were met by a representative of Intourist in a very luxurious Lincoln car with a charming young lady as a guide. The Kremlin looked fine — from the outside."

Lenin's tomb looked rather like a high-class public lavatory without any dignity or artistic merit. I have never seen anything which depressed me so unutterably as Moscow. It is a huge drab slum, people ill-dressed in the most deplorable ready-made, though not in rags, I admit."

We should complement this with a letter written to his fiancée (after his return to England) in the winter of 1936: "Hidden away in me I have always had a passionate loyalty to the monarchy and to the ideal and duties of the English gentleman. All my time abroad has strengthened that because I've seen how much other people do respect our code. Edward has let the side down utterly — has just quit on us. I'm sorry to sound like a public school speech but it's so cryingly weak that any man should risk the whole future of the monarchy and Empire for personal happiness. Staunch Conservative that I am, I feel Edward has let us down as no man on earth has the power to do."

Any historian of Roger Hollis is faced with two possibilities. Either these letters are genuine and Hollis cannot have been a Communist mole, ordered to infiltrate MI5 or else Hollis wrote these letters so as to confuse future research into his past, which would surely make him the most ingenious liar of the twentieth century. I am certain they are genuine and I do not believe they are a fraud.

First of all, they are confirmed by all the other evidence that I managed to gain. Hollis is, for example, on record as having warned the Foreign Office in 1945 about Stalin's true intentions for the future political life of the nations occupied by the Red Army (a warning the Foreign Office does not appear to have taken very seriously). Furthermore, a former colleague distinctly recalled that during the war, but after the 1941 alliance with Russia, when Hollis lay sick with another TB attack in a sanatorium near Cirencester, he — Hollis warned him to continue watching the Soviet Union closely since its being an ally did not preclude its wishing to subvert British aims.

Secondly, everyone always leaves a trail if only we bother to look for it. Blunt and his conspirators were known to be Communists by either parents, friends or lovers. Dora Philby, Kim Philby's mother, for example, wrote to her husband in 1934 complaining about "Kim's bloody Communism". When questioned later, the thirties traitors simply said they had changed their minds: but their trails remained. Hollis's trail can also be seen. It is his Chinese interlude and it is "clean".

No one, certainly no contemporary historian, could ever claim to be 100 per cent certain about anyone. Much of Hollis's subsequent career is as yet undocumented. He clearly made what seem to be some very serious mistakes, most notably in his failure to catch Blunt, Philby, Burgess and Maclean. Perhaps he did not believe that men from his sort of background could possibly be agents of Russia. But this lack of imagination (detectable in his letters) which may even be gross incompetence, still does not add up to treachery. One thing, however, seems so probable that it must be accepted as the truth in the absence of hard facts to the contrary: to depict Hollis as a convinced Marxist is both unhistorical and utterly absurd.

Dr Anthony Glees is a lecturer in the Department of Government at Brunel University, Middlesex.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1982

Geoffrey Smith

Complementary if not complimentary

At the beginning of last week it seemed that the Conservatives might be about to follow Labour in one of its least fortunate escapades and precipitate a crisis over the deputy leadership. The Tory hounds were being let loose upon Mr Whitelaw. The party and the general public were in a state of particular agitation over law and order, and as a not noticeably hawkish Home Secretary he seemed to be a natural victim. All the more so as the personal support of the Prime Minister could not be taken for granted. When Mr Whitelaw received a rough reception from a raucous party conference at Blackpool last October, her speech on the final day implied a greater sensitivity towards his critics than to him.

So now he had to endure trial by ordeal before the Conservative backbench home affairs committee, the House of Commons itself, and finally the Conservative Central Council meeting at Harrogate. That he emerged unscathed, with strong backing from Mrs Thatcher herself at Harrogate, has a double significance for the Conservatives. He will be able not only to continue as Home Secretary with his authority undimmed, but also to remain the loyal deputy that he has been since he lost the leadership election to Mrs Thatcher seven years ago.

The role of deputy leader is one that is always essential, but often unnoticed. Mr Whitelaw's contribution to this Government as deputy leader is not fully appreciated even by a number of those who approve of his performance as Home Secretary. He is not personally close to Mrs Thatcher. He is a very different kind of politician, with a shrewd instinct for what will work rather than any powerful capacity for analysis, or attachment to doctrine. His policy preferences are by no means the same as hers.

Yet from the very moment that Mrs Thatcher was chosen as party leader he has accepted that his chance has passed. He has known that it would be no use waiting for opportunity to knock again: if anything were to happen to Mrs Thatcher he would not be the successor. So he has concentrated on bolstering her position, not undermining it. Without him a Cabinet that has often been sadly divided would have been torn even further apart. He has been all the more effective in providing a steady influence within the Government because he comes from the opposite wing of the party to his leader.

In this respect, as in others, he can be compared to Mr Foot, who was an outstandingly loyal and generous deputy to Mr Callaghan from 1976 to 1980. The comparison with Mr Foot is instructive in many ways. Mr Foot was the runner-up in the election at which his leader was chosen. Few people thought then that his chance would come again, and Mr Foot himself gave every impression during those years of not believing that he would ever be leader of the party. Indeed, when Mr Callaghan finally retired from the leadership, Mr Foot did not at first put himself forward as a candidate. He also made the unity of the Callaghan team his first priority rather than fighting tooth and nail for the policies of his own choice. He did so at some personal cost, because many of his old associates on the left came to believe that he had sold out. But a future biographer might well conclude that it was this period which saw his greatest service to the Labour Party.

Neither of Mr Callaghan's immediate predecessors as Prime Minister established a particu-

larly effective relationship with his deputy. Sir Harold Wilson was probably too mistrustful, too suspicious of the coup around the corner, to allow a partnership to flourish. The relationship of Mr Heath with the man who was his deputy during most of his years as party leader, Reginald Maudling, is more difficult to assess. During Maudling's last years, when both men were in the political wilderness, they spoke up strongly for each other. But it is hard to believe that they were really all that close during their years of power.

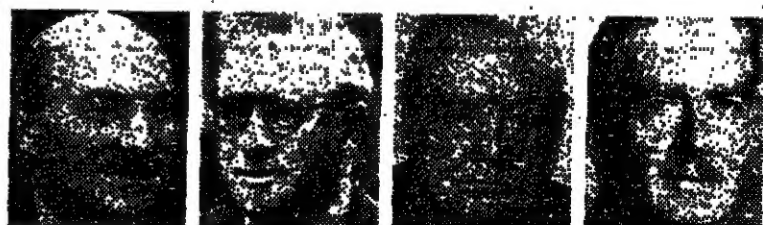
Maudling once remarked to me that in all his time as Mr Heath's deputy they had never had lunch alone together. Whether or not his memory was accurate, this certainly does not suggest much of a working partnership. Mr Heath was probably too wary to risk it before he became Prime Minister, and by then the pattern of their relationship had been set. Maudling had been Mr Heath's closest ally for the leadership indeed, many people at the time were surprised that Mr Heath won and certainly did not believe that his chance had gone for ever when he lost.

Mr Harold Macmillan was still more uneasy with his deputy, "Rab" Butler, going out of his way to block Butler's chance of the succession. Yet the Macmillan premiership benefited greatly from Butler's service. His skill in chairing Cabinet committees, his accomplishment in managing government business, his ability to cope with the really contentious problems as was demonstrated most notably by his handling of the Central African Federation—these were what contributed so much to that Government.

Eden did not really have time to establish a close relationship with a deputy, though it is doubtful if his tact and prickly disposition would ever have enabled him to do so. Through-out the years when Eden was himself deputy to Churchill it was popularly assumed that this was an ideal partnership, based on mutual admiration across the divide of a generation. It is an assumption that has not survived the scrutiny of recent scholarship. Not only was the relationship tense and often tinged with rancour, but it must be uncertain whether Eden contributed all that much as a deputy as distinct from his performance as Foreign Secretary.

Attlee and Herbert Morrison also had a difficult relationship, but in their case it was a productive one as well. Morrison had made a last-ditch attempt to prevent Attlee from becoming Prime Minister after the electoral triumph of 1945, and Attlee repaid him by clinging on to the leadership for long enough to prevent Morrison from succeeding him. But in the intervening years Morrison played a great part in the success of the Attlee Government. Like Butler, he was adept in making the wheels of government go round.

What then are the qualities required in a deputy Prime Minister? Not, it would seem, compatibility with the Prime Minister, strangely enough. Butler and Morrison were highly successful despite being distinctly incompatible; and Mr Whitelaw is still somewhat distant. It seems to matter much more that the deputy should be complementary to the Prime Minister, complementary in administrative skills, in political strengths, and even possibly in opinions as well. There may be no friendship at the top in politics, but there can be a balance of power.



Attlee and Morrison: difficult but productive

Churchill and Eden: tense and tinged with rancour



Macmillan and Butler: succession deliberately blocked

Wilson and Callaghan: distrust and suspicion

The Bruins try the good life

This is the tale of woe I have heard about people who moved into the country, got "a bit of land" and were bent on self-sufficiency and organic gardening, the good life. They acquired chickens and a pig and some goats — always goats — and bees and perhaps a spinning wheel, dug up an acre for vegetables and, sooner or later came the grief.

So I have been very wary of the siren voices. They said, "a bit more land to grow more vegetables" and I listened and I said "hens" and listened, and acquired both, but then I turned the sound down on the voices. Our way of life is too busy, too complicated and finely balanced between various activities to allow for those animals whose daily care is such a tie and a responsibility, over and above the ones we already have. We

need to go out or away, separately or together, we are both working at jobs outside the country, we are not sufficiently into the ideal of providing everything for ourselves.

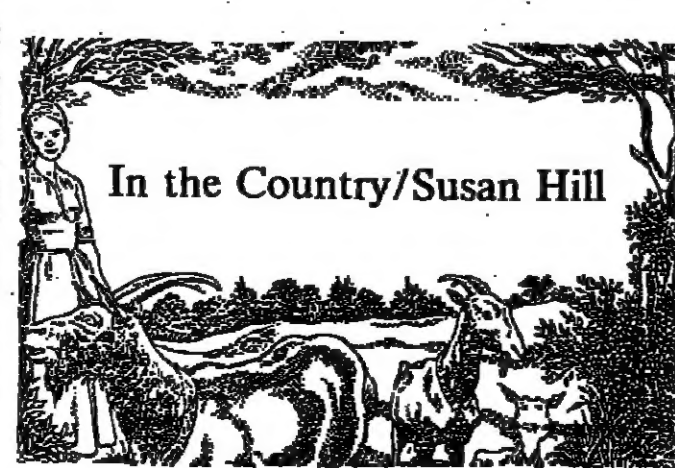
But the sirens kept on saying "goats", so I thought the least I could do was to look into the whole subject of their keeping. I knew in advance that they would be no good for us at all. Twice daily milking all round the year would be far too much for me to let myself in for; we do not have either enough land, or the right sort of land, for goats do not particularly like grass; two goats (you have to have two, or they pine) would provide too much for us, even if I made a lot of cheese.

All the same, I went up to see the Bruins.

The Bruins are both in their twenties, and struggling, in a dilapidated, rented cottage-plus-couple-of-acres, to be truly and completely self-sufficient. They make pots and they paint, and Nell does woven pictures; they have enthusiasm and starry-eyed ideals, and two young children and no money and the water is fast closing over their heads.

They will have to give in, I know it. They are cold in winter, and she is weary and worn-down, and the children are constantly ill. No one buys their work, or not much, and their animals get sick, because they do not really have enough expertise to cope with them, nor can they afford to pay a vet's bills.

Yet I am on their side, because their ideals are right and good, in spite of being ill-thought-out and impractical, and because they are so happy together, and so kind



In the Country/Susan Hill

and gentle. Their house is a mess, a homely, scruffy, impecunious mess, but they have reclaimed an unpromising field, and made things grow

They have rotten luck. Their first seed potatoes were given to them, and all diseased; they tried to sell their produce at the gate, but no one knows they are there,

so there is no passing trade and everyone in the village itself already grows their own. When they put up signs on the main road, a man from the council came and told them they were trading illegally, so they took their produce into the city markets, and there they continue to sell it, but the traders take a large profit from them. First, they staggered from season to season, and now think they might try and acquire a caravan and become gypsies, or a canal boat, and become water gypsies.

What they do know about, though, are goats, or at least Nell does, and she sells the milk to quite a few customers in the village. They own goats, too, which are salty and creamy, tangy and crumbly and altogether delicious.

She has six goats now, so there are always kids about

the place. They graze both the meadow and the orchard and some scrubland which a farmer lets them use in return for cheese, and make a pretty sight, as a pretty sound, too, because Nell has put bells on the woven collars round their necks, so that it sounds like Switzerland, near to their house.

By the time I had spent an hour with her, I had confirmed my feeling that I wanted to keep goats very much indeed, and that I could not possibly do so. Not yet. So we shall just go and visit Nell's and buy their milk and cheese. As long as the Bruins are up there, that is, but they seemed very depressed about their prospects, although quite firm in their commitment to a country life, to self-employment and self-sufficiency.

I suspect that, to make it work, you have to be both

larger in terms of the amount of land and animals you have, and more ruthless and efficient and blinkered than Nell and Rod are or could ever become, and, also, rather more professional about what paperwork has to be done and cannot be evaded, and better at producing pots and paintings than either of them, with their modest talents.

A lot of people derided the Bruins when they arrived, and a lot of people would gloat if they threw in the sponge, but I should be sorry, and for the village, too, because they bring the right spirit to us, unacquisitive, loving, relaxed, the opposite of time-serving, and they have a contentment and a stillness, in spite of their troubles, which makes their company so refreshing.

© Susan Hill



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Report of proposals on move to unity

From the Bishop of Norwich
Sir, I cannot see this report satisfying those with Roman fever, or allaying the anxiety of those with Roman phobia. To quote your Religious Affairs Correspondent (report, March 30), the dilution of the personal jurisdiction of the papacy is unlikely to appeal to the RC Congregation of the Faith, or indeed to the present holder of this high office, as we may be able to judge for ourselves this May, if he speaks of faith or morals.

The attempt to lull Anglicans, especially in England, into acceptance of a watered down papacy is unlikely to succeed, even in the equivocal sentence on pages 84 and 85.

Appropriately? Here is the fatal historical error. This universal primacy has already been tried and failed. By the sixteenth century all such power was seen to corrupt, until the Reformation insights of justification by faith in Christ, the supreme authority of the Holy Scripture and the maintenance of a threefold and not fourfold ministry delivered the continuing Catholic Church in this land into our present Church of England freedom.

From this point the Gospel was released into the world, in the autonomous, episcopal, biblical provinces of the Anglican Communion, now numbering over 60 million. We look to Canterbury for pastoral care and guidance and not to Rome for control and direction.

Was the commission so mesmerized by the size of the Roman Church, with all its doctrinal weaknesses, that it did not look at the Canterbury model of free, autonomous, sister churches?

Let us think the unthinkable and pray for the impossible, and

the Gospels encourage us in boldness, so that we firmly and lovingly reject this concept of universal primacy, which is surely papacy "writ small".

Let us love each other as equal Christians under Christ, the only ultimate and eternal Head of the Church, praying that Roman Anglican, free church and Orthodox churches grow into closer fellowship as they move into deeper holiness through the renewing work of the Spirit of God.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVICH
Bishop of Norwich,
Norwich House,
March 30.

From Canon Colin Bewick
Sir, Certain phrases in Cardinal Ratzinger's letter to Mr. Alan Clark (report, March 31) underline one of the difficulties of any rapprochement with Rome. He writes of the search for a "substantial agreement" of the "acceptance of dogmas, the possibility of divergent interpretations and the importance of a definitive agreement. Perhaps the issue lies not so much in the differences between us as in the possibility of an agreement to differ. Simone Weil wrote:

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Adherence alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Yet inevitably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberty for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BEWICK,
Overbury Vicarage,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 31.

Supplementary benefit

From Mr. Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Each year Parliament approves changes in the minimum level of income for those unable to work. This minimum income, paid in the form of supplementary benefit, is adjusted annually by the rate of inflation.

From this point the Gospel was released into the world, in the autonomous, episcopal, biblical provinces of the Anglican Communion, now numbering over 60 million. We look to Canterbury for pastoral care and guidance and not to Rome for control and direction.

Was the commission so mesmerized by the size of the Roman Church, with all its doctrinal weaknesses, that it did not look at the Canterbury model of free, autonomous, sister churches?

Let us think the unthinkable and pray for the impossible, and

the Gospels encourage us in boldness, so that we firmly and lovingly reject this concept of universal primacy, which is surely papacy "writ small".

Let us love each other as equal Christians under Christ, the only ultimate and eternal Head of the Church, praying that Roman Anglican, free church and Orthodox churches grow into closer fellowship as they move into deeper holiness through the renewing work of the Spirit of God.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVICH
Bishop of Norwich,
Norwich House,
March 30.

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Adherence alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Yet inevitably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberty for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BEWICK,
Overbury Vicarage,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 31.

Intellectual adherence is never owed to anything whatsoever. For it is never in any degree a voluntary thing. Adherence alone is voluntary. And it alone forms the subject of an obligation.

God and the supernatural must always transcend any human formulation. Hence religious truth is bound to be approximate. Over-definition tends to the idolatry of a conveniently circumscribed God and too strict a formulation leaves little scope for adjustment to the passing fashions of human thought.

Yet inevitably it is within such fashions of thought and language that we make the attempt to communicate religious experience. Let us beware of bartering our precious Anglican liberty for inappropriate attempts at exactitude.

COLIN BEWICK,
Overbury Vicarage,
Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 31.

Protecting freedom of the media

From the General Secretary, Institute of Journalists

Sir, Mr. Harry Conroy, president of the National Union of Journalists, told his union's annual delegate meeting that journalists must protect the freedom of their media (report, March 31). He cited threats to that freedom ranging from the Government to bingo, but his members would do well to look nearer home.

Virtually while Mr. Conroy was speaking, the union's deputy general secretary, Mr. Jacob Eccleston, was refusing admission to Mr. Arthur Osman, your Midlands staff correspondent — not because of allegations of biased or inaccurate reporting but for no better reason than that he is not a member of the NUJ.

Yet what bowls of protest would issue from the union if, say, the Confederation of British Industry permitted coverage of its affairs only by journalists who have

declared their support for capitalism?

The ban on Mr. Osman is an aspect of the union's campaign for a closed shop in journalism. We used to be given assurances that its sole purpose was to increase the union's industrial strength. We have since been told by Mr. Eccleston (letter, September 25, 1981) that it is also intended to give the union power to punish "unprofessional" conduct.

Given the present complexion of the NUJ's leadership, no one should doubt that the closed shop would be used to silence opposition in the media to views endorsed by the union.

Yours faithfully,
R.F. FARMER,
General Secretary,
Institute of Journalists,
Bedford Chambers,
Covent Garden, WC2,
March 31.

The age of the cable

From Mr. David Fisher

Sir, Your leading article on the age of the cable (March 23) made nearly all the points I was about to raise in this letter. I am advocating a minimum of regulation in the establishment of new telecommunications services. In one important respect, however, your comment was too limited: concentrating on the strident Home Office, on the quality of programme content, the true significance and value of cable was understated.

It would be unfortunate if the benefits of two-way cable for use in both the home and the so-called tertiary sector of industry were limited by concern that pornography or commercialism on entertainment channels should be kept in check. The logic must surely be that the provision of the facility should be separate from the content of what ever they may be. As so much of our economic and cultural life is amenable to translation into electronic terms, the capacity to provide services should not be restricted to companies who own cable installations, an analogy with access to printing for all who can pay the bills is appropriate.

It follows, therefore, that the number of channels available on the cable should be large. To fix the number as low as 30 — as appears to be the intention — is a decision which will be regretted

well before the end of the century. Better to have 90 spare channels now than a shortage of 70 channels a decade hence.

As for the entertainment channels themselves, it is, of course, entirely right to relate the degree of necessary control inversely to the scarcity of channels. As you stated, new circumstances seem unavoidable, could this not be on an "open" basis in which anything will be acceptable but only its availability will be controlled according to its nature? Thus, a channel devoted to "soft" entertainment would have to be provided as pay TV only, via a scrambler, and attract a high rate of VAT or excise duty. Indeed, the obvious attractions for the Exchequer of this notion leave one surprised that a heavy "sin tax" based on concepts applied to those pornographic magazines, films and videograms which are within the law.

As a general principle, however, it seems illogical and unjust to demand maintenance of a high standard of content based on concepts formed when only one television channel was in existence — now that there are to be more television channels than morning newspapers.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FISHER,
Editor, Screen Digest,
37 Gower Street, WC1,
March 23.

The Stubbs appeal

From Mr. L. P. Bamford

Sir, The Fitzwilliam and its proposed purchase of a Stubbs reproduction of a painting of the same name, which I have been reading with interest and envy.

It so happens, you see, that we in the far north have been attempting to publicise the fact that we are trying to raise £100,000 to enable the Bowes Museum, in Barnard Castle, to purchase two magnificent Canaletto which it already has on loan from a north country family. The £100,000 is the balance of a total of £385,000, the fiscally agreed figure, not so far secured.

The art auction price could well be in seven figures and the pair would almost certainly leave the country, if put to auction.

I see our prospect as possibly bolder and sounder than that of the Fitzwilliam. There are Stubbs aplenty in the south — how long ago is it since we acquired one for the Tate? The Canalettos would be the only ones on open public display in the north and would be seen by upwards of 120,000 people every year.

But we are out of sight, well north of the line, and apparently and regrettably well out of mind, because so far the efforts to attract publicity and national support have gone unremarked.

Yours faithfully,
L. P. BAMFORD,
Chairman, Friends of the Bowes Museum,
Canaletto Appeal Committee,
The Old House,
Hurworth-on-Tees, Darlington.

Control of the police

From Mr. Adrian Tibbitts

Sir, Mr. James Lemkin's pronouncement (March 26) that "the time has come for the Home Office to reaffirm that throughout England and Wales the Home Secretary is the ultimate political power in respect of the police" is somewhat simplistic.

If the effect of the Police Act 1964 is to give the Home Secretary this power (and academic lawyers are far from united on the precise position) then it is certainly not the intention of the Royal Commission on the Police (1962) which reported (para. 149): "Our conclusion is that the police forces of this country should not be brought under the direct control of the central Government."

All that can be said with certainty is that control of the police is a typical "grey area", of the kind so congenial to the Establishment — mentality, and such a hindrance to our elected representatives when they are attempting to carry out their duties on behalf of their electorates.

Mr. Lemkin calls for a partnership between police and public. As a solicitor, Mr. Lemkin knows that only a fool would enter into a partnership with someone he cannot call to account.

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN TIBBITTS,
2 Harcourt Buildings,
London, E.C.4,
March 27.

Man to reckon with

From Sir John Paul

Sir, Were Sir Andrew Gilchrist (March 29) to ask the same question of the Home Office official at present responsible, inter alia for the Isle of Man?

My term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man (1974-80) prompts me to suggest that this state of affairs stems largely from the Manx Government's overriding concern, shared by all Manxmen, to try to maintain the island's special identity together with its large measure of independence and to try to preserve a closely integrated, stable and reasonably prosperous community unaffected by the machinations of the more injurious trade union practices.

In seeking to pursue these aims the island is fortunate in that it is served, for the most part, by men of marked ability imbued with a high sense of purpose and integrity; and may I add, Sir, that there are also Manxmen who serve the United Kingdom in a number of important roles including, incidentally, the present Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PAUL,
Governor of the Isle of Man,
Sherfield on Loddon, Hampshire.

Mental health

From Dr. Josephine Bruegel

Sir, Mr. Malcolm Hurwitz (March 24) would be very welcome to witness the anguish of the Primary Health Care Team, together with the family or friends of the afflicted mental patient when there is no other way but to admit the patient into a psychiatric unit.

Very often psychotic patients decide to give up their medication, however hard we try to persuade them against it. This patient loses his job or does not attend the day centre; he neglects himself in all directions, often becomes restless, aggressive or even violent. At this stage we have to call the psychiatrist with a request for admission. In our catchment area we are fortunate to have an excellent crisis intervention team, who deal with the situation speedily, trying hard to avoid certification.

The care of mentally sick persons is the most burdensome

and painful task in my life as a general practitioner. I shudder to think that my patients who have to be certified for a short time could not be treated speedily in specialist psychiatric units because of the introduction of clause 38 (iii).

Yours faithfully,
JOSEPHINE BRUEGEL,
Temple Fortune Health Centre,
23 Temple Fortune Lane, NW11,
March 25.

A goodly usage

From Mrs R. B. Tullio

Sir, I am intrigued to know how Miss Pamela Bralley-Smith (March 31) avoids newspaper marking the clothes she packs with copies of *The Times*? My hands are covered in ink merely by reading the paper.

Yours faithfully,
CAROL TULLIO,
25 Crescent Road,
Wood Green, N22.

NAKED AGGRESSION

Argentina's seizure of the Falkland Islands is as perfect an example of unprovoked aggression and military expansion as the world has had to witness since the end of Adolf Hitler. A number of precedents might be cited: the Soviet interventions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland; the Indian takeover of Goa in 1962; the Indonesian occupation of East Timor; in 1975, the Moroccan annexation of Western Sahara in 1976. All of these were deplorable acts of force, but were undertaken with at least a pretence of acting on behalf of the inhabitants of the territories concerned. In the Soviet cases, the forms of independence were maintained after invasion — keeping open the least possibility that the substance would be gradually restored. In the other cases it was at least possible to argue that the annexed territories were part of the same land mass as the annexing power and that the population belonged to the same linguistic and cultural group.

But Argentina has not even such threadbare excuses as those. Even if the islands were uninhabited or under water they would not fall within the two hundred mile economic zone that Argentina would nowadays be entitled to claim; and their inhabitants have not only been able repeatedly to make clear their unanimous and strong desire not to be part of Argentina but also are of manifestly different stock from the Argentine population and in no sense of Argentine origin. The islands and their inhabitants have been British for as long as Argentina has been a state. If there is any principle behind Argentina's action, it is one that threatens the right to self-determination of all island peoples throughout the world.

The Argentine junta has been generous enough to "guarantee the lives, property and rights" of the 1,800 English-speaking inhabitants — not including, presumably, their right to decide their own political destiny. Those unfortunate enough to insist on this right and resist the imposition of Argentine rule will be "punished according to the law". What law? No doubt the law under which thousands of Argentine citizens have "disappeared" sometimes with their children, since the present military regime came to power since 1976.

There is a different law which should be enforced, the law of nations as embodied in the UN charter. One would like to think that the United Nations would enforce it; would be able, that is, to take collective action to restore the security of the Falkland Islands by expelling the Argentine invading force. One would like to think the mere threat of such action would induce the invader to draw back. But past experience gives no encouragement. Not since the Congo in 1960 has the UN been prepared to undertake collective action in other than a "peacekeeping" role — that is, a role of freezing the situation as it is rather than reversing the consequences of aggression.

In this particular case it is a foregone conclusion that any proposed action by the Security Council will be vetoed by the Soviet Union, not only because the Soviet Union always vetoes any effective action by the Security Council but also because the Soviet Union, swallowing its ideological scruples, loses no opportunity to curry favour with Argentina's fascist rulers, on whom it depends for crucial grain supplies. Argentina helped the Russians beat President Carter's

grain embargo after the invasion of Afghanistan. For the Russians to help Argentina get away with the rape of the Falkland Islands would be no more than tit for tat.

At worst, the United Nations will ratify the *fait accompli*. At best, they will utter a platonic appeal for withdrawal. Experience teaches that injustice is only redressed, in international affairs, when the injured party is able and willing to resist. The British government is right to put its case before the United Nations, but only as a prelude to taking action, and to give Argentina time to realize the foolish mistake she has made. But it must be clear that this will be followed by action unless Argentina backs down very rapidly.

Our capacity for resistance in the South Atlantic may not be perfect. We no longer "rule the waves". But we still have one of the world's more powerful navies, including a number of nuclear-powered submarines, one at least of which is almost certainly now close to the scene of action.

We can inflict severe damage on the Argentine navy if we have to reply to force with force. It should be clear that if the invaders are not withdrawn within a very short time.

The Government is being excruciatingly reticent about its naval deployment. It may be deduced however that either the Royal Navy was not present in the area in sufficient strength to interdict the invasion or the force was present but it was decided not to use it. Either way members of Parliament are entitled to be given justification for the passivity in the Commons today.

NOW THE GARDA SAYS IT

While we wait for Mr. Prior's no-surprise packet to be unwrapped, and while the Provisional IRA demonstrates once more to the fear and admiration of its public that it is able to murder members of the security forces in Northern Ireland, there must not pass unremarked a meeting at Bantry, county Cork, earlier in the week. It was a meeting of the Association of Sergeants and Inspectors of the Garda Síochána, the police force of the Republic. The delegates heard their general secretary say (and went on to pass resolutions in the same sense) that "we allow the most vile criminals to live freely and openly in this country under the specious cover of political immunity; he called on his government to initiate international debate for a more specific definition of what constitutes a 'political offence' and he recommended in the meantime that the joint questioning of suspects by officers of the Garda and Royal Ulster Constabulary should be permitted in both territories — something that would put flesh on the bones of the legislation for extra-territorial jurisdiction."

The speech and its reception by that audience are highly significant. The sanctuary afforded by the Republic to suspected criminal terrorists, some of whom boast openly of their crimes when they are down there, causes more anger and resentment in Northern Ireland than almost anything else done or not done by the Republic in relation to the North. No single act by a Dublin government would do more to inject a bit of trust into unionists' attitude to the Republic than the rectification of this scandal.

The defence in depth to which ministers in Dublin have recourse is to point out that extradition and the plea of a political offence are matters for the courts; that courts apply the law; that the domestic law follows international law; that the constitution imposes an obligation to conform to international law; that the law therefore cannot be changed without first changing the constitution; and that public opinion would not permit that. All these propositions except the first two are open to challenge.

International law in this matter has developed. It is no longer safe, if it ever was, to

assert that the position taken by the Irish courts — that claim to membership of the IRA at the time of an alleged offence is sufficient to make the offence one of a political character and therefore non-extraditable — is the position enshrined in international law. Two developments for example call that in question: the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and recent decisions in the courts of the United States which distinguish the quality of the crime as well as the motive of the criminal. As for public opinion, the forceful view of the sergeants (though a view of professionals conscious of the murder of their fellow policemen in the RUC) is a sign and not the only sign that there is movement.

The attorney general of the previous Irish government, Mr. Peter Sutherland, was aware of development both of jurisprudence and of opinion, and was engaged in discussions with Sir Michael Havers with a view to getting a better state of law concerning fugitive offenders when Irish government fell. Mr. Havers's attorney may be less disposed to tread that constructive path. How well it would become him to surprise us.

International law in this matter has developed. It is no longer safe, if it ever was, to

BRING ON THE MUSES

When the Post Laureate, the President of the Royal Academy, the Chairman of the BBC, the Minister for the Arts, the General Administrator of Covent Garden and Mr. Henry Moore all combine to promote a national cause, that cause is as aesthetically well-attested as it is possible for a cause to be. Opposition and even doubt automatically become tarred with the brush of philistinism as soon as they are voiced. And since what is proposed is only a ninth of a nine-days wonder, perhaps it is churlish to voice doubts at all. What can be more innocent than the plan launched under such august auspices for an annual National Arts Day, to be celebrated on June 24? For one day in the year, surely it will do the philistines no harm to creep into their tenements with canned beer and trifle and watch Match of the Day, leaving the world to the Muses.

June 24 has been chosen for the festival because it is not Shakespeare's birthday. The original idea was for an annual celebration to mark the coincidence that Shakespeare and Turner were both born on that day (the former also died on it, which may show what he thought of anniversaries). But though Shakespeare may belong to the world, he does not belong to Scotland or Wales (Ben Jonson said that he wanted art in any case), so a neutral date had to be chosen. Local authorities and trade unions are reported to have expressed keen interest.

All these designated Days and Weeks and Years are inherently apt to be preposterous. Anyone can christen one, if anyone will listen, and there are already too few years to go round. This is Information Technology Year in the eyes of the Government, while the United

Nations will have it that it is Mobilisation of Sanctions Against South Africa Year. The English Tourist Board insists that it is Maritime Heritage Year (which, in response, is scheduled to last 36 months), though it began with Mr. Nott auctioning part of the Royal Navy.

The banality that adheres to the idea of a National Arts Day must derive from the false idea of art that is implied; as if the arts were a separable and optional embellishment to human activity, to be revered in theatres and galleries in a benign glow that disturbs the heart — as if grace were not relevant to everyday affairs. One cannot but wish the organizers well, while fearing that they will need great ingenuity if their celebration is not to promote the message: "A day for the arts, then back to real life."

Domino theory

From Mr. Neil Kitson

Sir, Your assertion that history has "vindicated" the domino theory ("The Mexican Domino", March 29) is contentious. It seems to imply that one communist is the same as the next communist, and that communism spreads inevitably like Dutch elm disease.

Such an attitude takes no

account of history, nationalism, or indeed of the influence of the United States itself when it sides with oppressive ruling castes to "stop the spread of communism". Had the United States supported Ho in providing economic aid and in opposing the return of French colonial rule, the post-1945 history of Southeast Asia might be very different, and much more favourable to traditional American economic interests.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL KITSON,
Little Orchard,
Bredon, Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 30.

nothing of the health of the indigenous population). Nations are complex things; more complex than small inert black blocks, whatever Mr. Reagan and Times leader writers might wish.

Yours sincerely,
NEIL KITSON,
Little Orchard,
Bredon, Tewkesbury,
Gloucestershire,
March 30.

Citizenship obstacle

From Mr. David de Galle

Sir, In expediting the Home Office for raising the fee for naturalization to £200 per family member — incidentally with a small discount for joint husband/wife applications and moderate package terms for minors — one must be fair about these things. The Home Office (22 March) pointed out that the Home Office is as a consequence arbitrarily denying citizenship, confirmation of citizenship or re-establishment of citizenships unilaterally abrogated by HMG, for those who have had their applications pending for upwards of two years and who now find themselves unemployed or on low pay. This must surely be so.

Having just inserted the statutory public notice required of an applicant (in a "cheap" local paper), may I add that the bill for this extra item of bureaucratic nonsense was £76.20 — which represents, when added to the fee, more than a grateful government paid to us in toto for two years conscript service (as National Service privates) at a time when our citizenship was not doubted.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID DE GALLE,
Derford Barn,
Swelling,
Surrey,
March 29.

pay that you take them seriously, and for the price of an excellent service you get a good one, the effect being inflationary.

Our own post office seems party to the deception. To send an express letter from here now costs at least £1.50 but, if this is any consolation, it will almost certainly reach its destination anywhere in Italy within a few days.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN ROE,
21 Huntington Road,
York,
March 25.

Nor is it true, in fact, to say that those who "have lived here, legally settled and continuously, since before 1973" have a right to registration on payment of the lower £70 fee. Like many others who have been here since before the war and who were still United Kingdom citizens in 1973, I have no such right. Indeed, I now find that if I were rash enough to pay the charming island of Grenada a visit, to express my gratitude to it for harbouring a stranger's name on their citizenship files until it can rejoin my body in the United Kingdom (in two years' time), I risk losing my chance of naturalization here.

What lunatics bring these things about? Do we actually pay them? Any party, new or old, that has had no recent share in government must by now have a natural following. I'm all for trying the Boy Scouts; at a bob-a-job they'd be good value.

Yours, etc.,
DAVID DE GALLE,
Derford Barn,
Swelling,
Surrey,
March 29.

Stock Exchange Prices

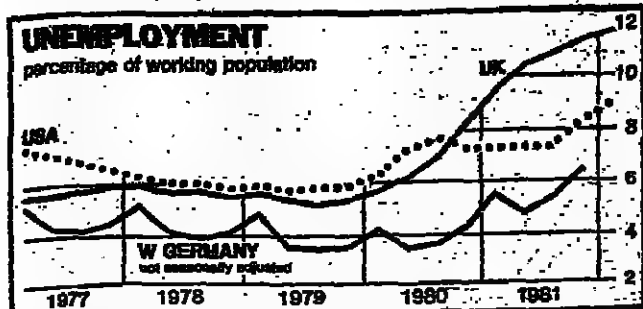
Firm tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. § Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NEWS

10m jobless in US



Unemployment in the United States rose to nine per cent last month, equalling the post-war record set during the oil price recession of 1975, and meaning that close to 10 million Americans are without jobs. The figures reflect an increasing weakness in the US economy — the jobless rate was 7.2 per cent in July. In contrast West German unemployment fell last month to 3.7 per cent, or between 1.8 and 1.9 million compared with 8.2 per cent in February.

Supasave jobs threat

More than 600 jobs are at risk at Supasave, an East Midlands chain of 19 supermarkets, which is going into voluntary liquidation. It is hoped some stores may be taken over by other chains, which will save some jobs. Meanwhile, more than 360 redundancies were announced in the metal refining and chemical industries. Inco of Canada is to shed 200 jobs at its research and development plant in Birmingham and its Daniel Doncaster metals subsidiary in Sheffield. And 160 Monsanto employees at Fawley, Hampshire, are to lose their jobs.

Switch on for UK video

Video tape recorders are to be assembled in this country for the first time, at the Thorn EMI's complex at Newhaven, Sussex. Production is expected to begin in October after a £2m refitting programme and by mid-1983 the plant should be turning out 240,000 units a year. The agreement to produce the VHS tape recorders designed by JVC (Japanese Victor Company) is the result of four years' association between the companies.

One-fifth more houses started

Housing starts showed a 20 per cent improvement in the three months to February compared with the same period a year ago, and a 13 per cent improvement on the previous three months, according to the Department of the Environment. Work is estimated to have started on 14,800 houses and flats in February, an increase of 3,500 over the same month last year.

Hint on inflation

Inflation could be into single figures this year, Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told a Conservative meeting yesterday. This is the first official hint that the Government shares the view of most private forecasters, some of whom expect inflation to fall to single figures from its present 11 per cent this month.

MARKET SUMMARY

Bids highlight grey day

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 571.0 up 0.9
FT 100 59.34 up 0.34
FT All Share 329.60 up 1.79
Bargains 25,018

Actual and speculated bids provided the high spot in the equity market, which ended with profit taking leaving the FT index just 0.9 better at 571.0.

Caravans slipped 28p to 288p with still no news on who would emerge as the bidder, but Ultramar's rumoured suitor after stating that it wants to make an acquisition in the UK, shed 5p to 383p.

Witconcrete put on 11p to 97p on the back of its stake in Cawoods while Laseco, in which Cawoods's 9.1 per cent would be the attraction to any bidder, put on 22p to 344p.

Mercurie activity increased in the complex tangle around Mr Peter Meyer's Federated Land, 31p better at 174p after British Steel Corporation Pension Fund's 170p a share cash offer.

The first in the field, MP Kent put on 3p to 71p after announcing that the board would be meeting to consider increasing its offer, but Estates & General, which merged with Federated begins to look less likely, shed 7p to 60p.

Strong rumours that Rowntree had sold its 23.5 per cent stake in Heston & Palmer to Nabisco Brands pushed Rowntree up 9p to 174p with Heston & Palmer 5p ahead at 98p.

Nabisco made an expected offer for Heston & Palmer last month worth £24m against the £72.5m which Rowntree had bid and both offers are currently being investigated by the Monopolies

COMMODITIES

Cocoa lost the gains it made briefly this week. The May contract closed at £999 a tonne, a fall of £4 on the day and £21 lower yesterday at £979 a tonne. Dealers have been impressed by estimates of continued heavy surpluses this year, and the recent shown by some origins, notably Nigeria, in holding material off the market has done little to restore confidence.

Rubber's advance almost petered out yesterday. May material shipped from 58.75p a kilogramme to 58.45p, while the June contract rose slightly to 59.30p from 59.15p a kilogramme. A common view is that the market is technically overbought, but that a strong buyer has so far thwarted fundamentals.

Tin drifted without obvious direction, confirming that it may have found a trading range. Cash metal ended the day £10 down at £7,037 a tonne, still £11 above the week's opening.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokio: Nikkei Dow Jones index 7,332.98 up 39.29
Hongkong: Hang Sang index 1,196.27 up 21.97

Record failures

A record level of business failures was recorded in the first quarter of 1982, company liquidations in England and Wales running at a rate of more than 200 a week. The total of 2,607 is 7 per cent higher than in the same period last year, and 30 per cent higher than in the last quarter of 1981, according to Dun and Bradstreet, the business information company.

The National Enterprise Board has made £130m from asset sales since the Government ordered it to dispose of its holdings as they became profitable. Proceeds in 1979, realized £37.5m including the disposal of the Board's interest in International Computers.

The European Commission has authorized a merger between two big French steel companies which will create the biggest steel group in the European Community.

Merger Commission, which effectively put them on ice for at least six weeks.

Car distributor Appleford Group plunged 10p to 49p after a week which not only saw gloomy trading news but also the declining hopes that Suter Electrical would make an offer following the group's sale of its 25 per cent stake to Mercantile Credit.

Elsewhere there were modest gains for most leaders, with GfK 10p better at 549p, ahead of next week's half-timer and GEC 7p ahead at 894p on revived talk of a share split.

It was a quiet end to the week in the gilt market which failed to hold gains, with long dated gilts 5 1/2 better and short generally unchanged.

Imperial put on 4 1/2p to 98 1/2p on news of the £48.5m sale of its poultry division, a move which has been rumoured since Mr Geoffrey Kent, the group's new chairman took office. There was a 4p boost to 129p for Trafalgar House on news that it had agreed the £10m acquisition of British Steel Corporation's Redpath Dorman Long subsidiary.

Further cheer in oils came from KCA, which closed 3p better at 96p, on a profits leap from £3.7m to £8.0m pre-tax and the sale of its near 30 per cent holding in Petroleum Exploration, 10p better at 292p to £3 UK. There were gains too for Candover, 190p to 4p, and Carless Capital, up 9p to 175p.

Ahead of trading news next week there was a 1p rise to 242p for Bowater, where market estimates are for at least £100m pre-tax, and Rugby Portland, still recovering from the prospect of cheap cement imports, 2p better at 89p.

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Garrett David

Exports push UK trade into deficit

By Frances Williams

Britain's balance of trade went £132m into the red in January after a £355m surplus in December, as exports fell sharply and imports increased.

But a record estimated surplus of £480m on the balance of invisible trade, such as financial services and shipping, ensured a positive balance of payments on current account of £348m. This was only half the £641m recorded in December.

A principal cause of January's trade deficit was a drop in oil exports of £237m. Large surpluses on Britain's oil trade have for several months prior to January disguised big deficits on non-oil trade.

In the fourth quarter of 1981 the deficit on non-oil trade was £146m while the oil account notched up a record surplus of £698m. In January, by contrast, an oil surplus of £168m failed to cover a huge non-oil deficit of £300m.

Excluding oil and erratic items such as ships, North Sea installations, aircraft and precious stones, the volume of exports was down 4 per cent in January while imports were up 2.4 per cent.

The Department of Trade, warned yesterday that not too much should be read into one month's figures. Officials pointed out that the volume of non-oil exports, including ceramics, was running 5 1/2 per cent above its

level a year earlier in the fourth quarter of 1981. But the volume of imports was nearly 20 per cent higher, and show no sign of slowing.

Import figures for May and June 1981, available yesterday for the first time after being held up by the civil service dispute, show that the big surge in imports came in the summer and autumn last. This is likely to reflect the slower rate of destocking and greater investment as industry picked up slightly after the bottom of the recession touched in the spring.

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, welcomed the January current account surplus of £348m which he said confirmed that Britain would continue to run a surplus for some while ahead. The Treasury forecasts published with the Budget predict a current account surplus of £4,000m in 1982, after a £8,000m surplus in 1981. But most private forecasters expect the surplus to dwindle more rapidly.

The £480m estimated surplus in invisible trade in January is more than 50 per cent higher than the average for the last quarter of 1981, and compares with the £433m month surplus run in the first quarter. Then, as in January, the surplus includes increased bank refunds from the European Community.

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves suffered their biggest-ever drop in a single month in March, as the annual revaluation wiped \$4,218m (£2,369m) off their value. The total fall amounted to \$4,404m leaving the reserves standing at \$18,963m (£10,637m) at the end of the month.

Before revaluation the reserves fell by \$186m (£104m) in March. After excluding repayments and new overseas borrowings by public sector bodies, the underlying fall was \$146m.

This suggests that Bank of England intervention to steady the pound was limited. Sterling ended the month weaker against both the dollar and the Deutsche mark, but its trade-weighted index was virtually unchanged.

The huge revaluation drop reflected both the fall in the dollar gold price since last year and a stronger dollar which has reduced the value of other convertible currencies held in the reserves.

Britain's gold holdings are now valued at \$4,600m, nearly 40 per cent down from their pre-revaluation level of \$7,400m. Holdings of foreign currencies, special drawing rights (SDRs) and European currency units (Ecu) fell in value from \$15,800m to \$14,400m.

The drop in the reserves is unlikely to worry the Government, which has a high level of foreign debt.

Slight disappointment with the latest trade figures eliminated an earlier gain for the pound in quiet foreign exchange trading yesterday.

After reaching yesterday's "high" of \$1.7925, sterling closed a net 5 points lower.

Additional borrowing, of £387m is quite adequate," of the pool will be taken within the next 30 days and Lornho needs a 75 per cent majority on the resolution. Its directors control about 17 per cent of the shares.

At last year's annual meeting, Lornho successfully attempted to block an increase in the share capital. Mr Alan Ball, a Lornho director, yesterday said that the group felt the proposal was entirely reasonable.

But Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

Mr Rowland said he was surprised by the opposition as he had met Kuwaiti representatives of Gulf Fisheries last week.

"In seven hours of talks, far from slowing us up, they suggested five or six new joint ventures in the Middle East, South Korea and Japan, and I was under the impression all our differences had been settled."

State chairman dismissed

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Mr Glyn England, who was effectively dismissed yesterday as chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, has launched a bitter attack on the Government's dealings with his industry, which he said had pushed up electricity prices and done nothing except cause greater inefficiency.

Mr England, who disclosed that he is a founding member of the Social Democratic Party, was told by Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on Thursday that his five-year term would not be renewed when it expires on May 8. A successor had not been found for the £45,000 a year job.

Mr England, aged 60, has clashed openly with ministers and officials in the last few months, and his criticisms of Government interference yesterday marks a new low in the deteriorating relationship between Whitehall and State industries.

"The customer would have benefited if we had taken notice of the wishes of ministers," Mr England said at a press conference yesterday. "Almost inevitably the decisions of politicians push up the price of electricity."

He said that successive Secretaries for Energy "would find it difficult to point to actions they had taken that improved the efficiency of this enterprise. But it would not be difficult to present a list of actions they have taken to make it more difficult for us to be efficient."

England listed examples of unhelpful Government interference, which included the decision to restrict coal imports last year in the wake of the Government's climbdown over the National Coal Board's pit closure plans, a decision that pushed up the CEBG's costs without the board being consulted; an order for the CEBG to stock coal during the recent Aslef dispute, which Mr England said cost consumers £5m; and Mr Lawson's delay in an-

nouncing appointments to the CEBG, which had caused uncertainty and was a real handicap to the board's work.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".

Mr England, a former Labour county councillor, has worked in the electricity supply industry since 1947, and was originally appointed chairman in 1977 by Mr Wedgwood Benn, who was Energy Secretary.

The view of Mr Lawson is that it was time for a change at the top of the CEBG, which with a turnover of £8,500m a year is one of the country's largest industries. While departmental officials were careful not to be drawn into a public slanging match, they noted that the CEBG's financial target of a 1.8 per cent return on assets — which was also criticized by Mr England as unduly rigorous — was hardly a demand last year on such a large turnover.

Mr England said that he had been given two reasons by Mr Lawson for the loss of his job. One was that industrialists had lost confidence in the CEBG, which he described as "surprising". The other was that the CEBG had not given enough information to officials at the Department of Energy, which he described as "nonsense".



England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

England: Government actions have pushed up prices

Hard days ahead for soft drinks

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Another sales war is bubbling in the £500m annual sales in the fizzy drinks market in which Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola are already involved in a £9m a year campaign.

The lemon and lime soft drink Seven-Up, a Philip Morris subsidiary, which world-wide is the third largest seller behind Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola, has only 1 per cent of the British market. But now Beecham Group, whose brand names include Corona, Quoson and Ribena, is getting the bottling and marketing rights for Seven-Up and a £3m a year promotional spend is planned.

That will be three times Pepsi-Cola's promotional effort although Seven-Up may snatch sales not so much from the cola drinks but the fragmented lemonade market which accounts for the biggest slice of the carbonated soft drinks market.

Coca-Cola is credited with 13 per cent of the fizzy drinks market and Pepsi-Cola 4 per cent.

In South-East grocery outlets Seven-Up already holds 5 per cent of canned soft drink sales and was still growing last year while the soft drinks market as a whole, hit by the bad summer, saw sales decline by around 3 per cent.

It is the second year shot in the battle within drink. Dr Pepper, America's third biggest soft drinks seller (in the United States Seven-Up is number four), goes on sale in Britain this month under a licensing deal with Britvic, the Allied-Lyons subsidiary.

Around £600,000 will be spent on target consumers in the 16 to 24 bracket.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the brewers, and Pepsi.

An expansion of the Pizza Hut chain of 13 fast food outlets in Britain, is planned by a joint company set up by the brewer, the

Wankie Colliery Company Limited

(Incorporated in Zimbabwe)
DIVIDEND NO. 114

The directors today declared dividend No. 114 in respect of the six months period to 28th February, 1982. In his statement to shareholders in November last year the chairman advised members that the company's financial year would be changed from August to February.

The dividend amounts to 3 cents per share and is payable to shareholders registered in the books of the company at the close of business on 13th April, 1982. Dividend warrants will be posted on or about 13th May, 1982. The transfer registers in Zimbabwe, the United Kingdom and South Africa will be closed from 17th to 23rd April, 1982 inclusive. The chairman's review of the affairs of the company together with the report and accounts for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 will be posted to members on 5th May, 1982 and thereafter the annual report will cover the financial year to the end of February.

Zimbabwe non-resident shareholders' tax and resident individual shareholders' tax both at the rate of 20% will be deducted from the dividend where applicable.

Audited results for the six months ended 28th February, 1982 and the comparative figures for the six months ended 28th February, 1981 and the year ended 31st August, 1981 are as follows:—

	Six months ended 28.2.82	Six months ended 28.2.81	Year ended 31.8.81
SALES IN TONNES	1 053 868	959 742	1 982 288
Coal	96 261	101 177	210 709
Coke	—	—	—
TRADING PROFIT	\$000's	\$000's	\$000's
Net interest and dividends receivable	1335	481	58
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	1701	840	938
Taxation	(1)	—	1
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	1702	840	937
Add: Profit on realisation of investments	32	—	—
	1734	840	937
Add: Unappropriated profit at 31st August, 1981	284	342	342
	2018	1 182	1 279
APPROPRIATIONS			
Capital reserve	500	—	235
General reserve	400	—	—
Dividends	760	—	760
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFIT AT 28th FEBRUARY, 1982	1660	—	995
	358	1 182	284
	cents	cents	cents
Earnings per share	6.72	3.31	3.70
Dividends per share	3.00	3.00	3.00

This dividend is declared in the currency of Zimbabwe. Payments from the United Kingdom and South Africa will be made in the equivalents of the Zimbabwean value at the rates of exchange ruling at the close of business on 4th May, 1982.

By order of the board
ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION SERVICES LIMITED

per: J. R. Parker
Registered Office: 70 Samora Machel Avenue Central, P.O. Box 1108, Salisbury, C4, Zimbabwe
London Office: 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ

2nd April, 1982

FAMILY MONEY

Speculating in currencies - the safe way

Some 15 months ago Rothschild launched its multi-currency fund, Old Court International Reserves, which offers both small and large investors the facility to hold foreign currencies, and switch from one to the other without charge. Since the launch, Rothschild have taken \$222m.

Legging several laps behind, merchant bankers Leopold Joseph and Charterhouse Japhet have both come into the market this week with multi-currency funds which are very much a straight copy of the Rothschild scheme.

There is no "front-end load" on any of the funds, dealing spreads or costs. In each case the managers take a straight 0.75 per cent a year on the value of the funds as their charge (0.5 per cent in the case of Charterhouse's sterling fund only). There are no charges for switching from one currency to another.

The appeal of these funds is that investors can speculate in a currency while obtaining money market deposit rates on relatively small sums of money, and switch out of a currency at a moment's notice if they do not like the way it is moving.

It allows investors to take a view on a particular currency with very little risk, though there are differences between the funds in how rapidly a switch can be made. Charterhouse has a system of "inscribed shares" which enables the investor to make a telephone call or telex and switch on that day provided the instructions are received before noon. Rothschild has a similar system with a 10 am deadline for same-day dealing but Leopold Joseph requires two days' written notice (either letter or telex) which could prove a distinct disadvantage if currencies move rapidly.

Investors in Rothschild's funds receive no income—interest is reinvested. Leopold Joseph offers the option of income or capital shares in each of the five currencies while Charterhouse follows Rothschild and is an accumulation fund.

The table shows the 15-month and 3-month performance of Rothschild Old Court International Reserves funds, small sums of money, and income reinvested.

	Rothschild Old Court International Reserves	Charterhouse Central Assets Currency Funds	LS & S Currency Fund
Minimum investment	None	*£10,000	*£1,000
Charges	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.	0.75% p.a.
Currencies offered	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc Belgian Franc Guilders Lira Singapore \$ Canadian \$	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc SDRs	US \$ Sterling D-mark Swiss Franc French Franc
Income	Reinvested	Reinvested	Reinvested or Paid

	15 months to 31.3.82 %	3 months to 31.3.82 %
US dollar	80.9	10.8
Canadian \$	57.8	8.8
Singapore \$	45.8	4.3
Swiss franc	34.8	1.1
Lira	24.6	2.2
D-mark	23.7	1.8
Guilder	21.1	0.5
French franc	18.7	1.0
Sterling	16.8	3.1
Belgian franc	-4.2	-11.0

*Or currency equivalent

OH HE'S ALRIGHT - HE BELONGS TO AN INDEX-LINKED PENSION SCHEME...



Inflation-proofing for all

Index-linked pensions used to be the exclusive preserve of civil servants—but not any more. Target Life is first in the market with a pension scheme for the self-employed and anyone in a "non-pensionable" job, guaranteeing to pay a pension at retirement increasing annually in line with movements in the Retail Prices Index.

If you can afford the premiums, you can now enjoy inflation proofing of retirement benefits.

It is, of course, the advent of index-linked gilts, and the promise of more index-linked issues to come which has made it possible to offer inflation-proofed pensions.

It also makes it possible to calculate precisely when you have to start paying premiums to be certain of buying yourself a pension of two-thirds of your final salary—the maximum allowed by Inland Revenue.

Assuming you can afford to invest the maximum permissible amount (17.5 per cent of earnings) each year, you will need to start one of Target's pension plans at age 32 to retire on two-thirds of your final salary.

This is assuming your money is invested over the years at a rate of return 2.5 per cent in excess of inflation (the current return on index-linked gilts). If the actual return is higher than this, you will be able to reduce

your contribution or possibly provide better benefits.

Minimum contribution is £30 a month and the scheme is very flexible allowing premiums to be varied, or made on a one-off basis. The only drawback is, of course, that few people can afford to pay the maximum into a scheme when they are young.

Assuming you cannot afford to start tucking away 17.5 per cent of earnings until you are 45, Target calculates that you will be able to retire with an index-linked pension of one-third of your final salary. If you leave it until age 50 before you start a plan you will earn an inflation proofed pension of just over 20 per cent of your final salary.

Like all self-employed pension schemes contributions are eligible for full tax relief at your highest rate paid. For the top rate taxpayer this means that a £1,000 annual contribution costs only £400.

The scheme will be particularly interesting to the 30 million employees who are in a job with no pension scheme. Most are unaware that they are eligible for full tax relief on premiums paid to a "self-employed" pension scheme.

The importance of inflation proofing for pensions is illustrated by Target's calculations showing the relative positions of a head-

MONEY TALK

Help for high-risk motorists

Have you been convicted of drinking and driving? Are you under 21 and just passed your driving test? Do you have a bad accident record as a driver? Sentry Motor Insurance is anxious to reassure these higher-than-average risk drivers that insurance is available at a reasonable price. It has produced the *Cloverleaf Guide to the Uncommon Motorist* which takes a lighthearted look at some of the higher risk categories and gives illustrative insurance quotes for various "high risk" drivers.

Charge dropped

Holders of National Savings Bank ordinary accounts can arrange for standing orders to be made free of charge. Formerly a 10p charge was levied on each standing order payment but this is being discontinued from April 1. Payments under each standing order cannot be made more frequent than once a month and a balance sufficient to meet the next payment must be kept in the account. Holders wanting to make use of the facility should apply to the Standing Order Section, NSB, Glasgow G5 8SL.

Mortgage loans

Parents borrowing money to finance school fees might be interested in a new second mortgage loan scheme from British National Life. Current interest rate is 16 per cent which compares well with a bank overdraft and is considerably cheaper than the 20 per cent plus charged by the banks for personal loans.

The money does not have to be used exclusively for school fees but British National Life believes this will be the market which will be interested. Minimum loan is £2,500 with a maximum of £25,000 and capital can be drawn down in various amounts if the funds are being used for school fees. Loans are for 10 to 15 years. The catch is that repayment is by means of a British National Life non-profit endowment.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Stops	Yld %	P/E	Vol	Turnover
129	100	95	Ass Brit Ind CULS	128	-1	10.0	7.8	—	—	—
75	62	58	Airprug Group	73	-	4.7	6.4	11.5	16.0	—
51	33	30	Armitage & Rhodes	45	-	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5	—
205	187	180	Bardon Hill	198	-	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7	—
107	100	95	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	-	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	61	58	Deborah Services	63	-	6.0	9.5	3.1	5.9	—
131	97	92	Frank Horrell	125	-1	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1	—
83	39	35	Frederick Parker	75	-1	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4	—
78	45	40	George Blair	83	-	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	88	Ind Prac Castings	97	+1	7.3	7.5	7.0	10.5	—
109	100	95	Isis Conv Pref	108	-	15.7	14.5	—	—	—
113	94	88	Jackson Group	97	-	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9	—
130	106	100	James Burroughs	115	-1	8.9	7.6	8.4	10.6	—
334	244	230	Robert Jenkins	244	-2	31.3	12.8	3.4	8.6	—
64	51	45	Scruttons "A"	64	-	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1	—
222	159	150	Torday & Carlisle	159	-	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—
15	10	8	Twinkl Ord	14	-	—	—	—	—	—
80	65	60	Twinkl 15% ULs	79	-	15.0	18.9	—	—	—
44	25	20	Unilock Holdings	25	-	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6	—
103	73	68	Walter Alexander	79	-	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.2	—
263	212	200	W. S. Yeates	222	+2	14.5	6.3	6.0	12.0	—

Prices now available on Frontal page 48146

You don't have to be a civil servant to have an index-linked pension.

Call your broker or Target Life on 01-831 8244

Target Life

Home sales and value up in adverse trading conditions

Main points from the Statement by the Chairman, David B. Clark

- During 1981 we reversed the fall in home sales of the previous year to the extent they were higher in volume than for any year since 1977, and in value, at £20,816,000, were an all time record.
- Direct exports at £6,552,000 (£6,982,000) were lower than in 1980. Nevertheless the value of export and overseas sales for the group at £7,328,000 (£7,293,000) was higher.
- On the production side we have continued our efforts to minimise the effect of continuing cost increases. Production at our Barnsley glassworks was reorganised successfully on the basis of six production lines to meet the current demand for white flint bottles.
- In July we carried out a major repair of one of the furnaces at our Rotherham glassworks at a cost of £500,000, and at the same time installed additional inspection equipment.
- We have decided to recommend a final dividend of 5.5p a share, making a total of 8.5p a share for the year as a whole.

For a full copy of the Report and Accounts write to: The Secretary, Beatson Clark plc, 23 Moorgate Road, Rotherham, Yorkshire S60 2AA.

The year at a glance	1981	1980
SALES	£'000	£'000
Home	20,816	18,221
Export and overseas	7,328	7,293
	28,144	25,514
PROFIT		
Trading profit before depreciation and bank interest	4,436	3,185
Depreciation	2,003	1,801
Operating profit	2,433	1,384
Interest payable	95	135
Profit before taxation	2,338	1,249
Taxation	700	163
Profit after taxation	1,638	1,086
Interim dividend already paid	170	113
Proposed final dividend	312	284
Profit retained in the business	1,156	689
Earnings per share	28.9p	19.2p
Dividends per share	3.0p	2.0p
Proposed final	5.5p	5.0p

BEATSON CLARK

New Nationwide 'Triple Bonus' gives you 9.75% = 13.93%

Bonus 1! Extra Interest

Account pays you 1% above Share Account rate—that makes it 9.75%, which is worth 13.93% to basic rate income tax payers. Interest is added half-yearly; you may withdraw this, or you can leave it in the Account, where it goes on earning interest at the full Bonus Account rate. The minimum investment is £1,000, and of course you can add to this any time you like.

Bonus 2! Immediate Access

Bonus No. 2 is that you can get at your money immediately, should you find you need it. Up to £250 in cash, at any branch; larger cash withdrawals by arrangement or any amount by cheque from your own branch. For immediate access, you lose 28 days' interest, but only on the sum withdrawn.

Bonus 3! No Loss of Interest

The third bonus is that you needn't lose any interest at all, if you can give us just 28 days' notice. So if you are able to plan just a few weeks ahead, you can get the full amount of extra interest.

All these new terms also apply to existing Bonus Accounts.

It pays to decide Nationwide

There are over 1,100 Nationwide branches and agency branches, and most are open on Saturday mornings. You'll find the addresses in Yellow Pages. Come in and see us soon.

Nationwide Building Society

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10% p.a. £10,000 and over 11% p.a.

5.5p a share

[illegible]

IN BRIEF

Maximum award for Dutch

By Barry Fickthall

Wich Ain Gabbay and his French crew aboard the Dutch yacht, which completed the 27,000 mile course on Monday to win the Whitbread Round the World Race, are expected to receive the maximum award of £100,000 for their achievement.

The Dutch yacht, which completed the 27,000 mile course on Monday to win the Whitbread Round the World Race, are expected to receive the maximum award of £100,000 for their achievement.

New look for Cardiff stadium

Major ground development plans for the Welsh Rugby Union stadium at Cardiff Arms Park have been approved. The Welsh Rugby Union is reconstructing the National Stadium at an estimated cost of £25 million.

The work is due for completion by January 1984, and will increase the stadium's capacity to 22,500, of which 32,811 will be seated.

Borg takes set to find rhythm

Monte Carlo, April 2. Bjorn Borg beat Paolo Bertinucci, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0 here today in his comeback after a five months' break. In the first set of his first qualifying round match in the Monte Carlo Grand Prix, Borg had difficulty getting into a good rhythm but then there was no looking back.

Also in Monte Carlo, the controllers on men's tennis, the Men's International Professional Tennis Council (MIPTC), are meeting this weekend to discuss demands from the players who are represented by the Association of Tennis Players (A.T.P.). The players have presented the MIPTC with a list of demands including a contribution to the A.T.P. for each Grand Prix (depending on the prize money), total control of the code of conduct and an end to the system whereby players are designated by the council to appear in certain events. — Agency.

Feeney stopped by Ferreri

Sydney, April 2. — John Feeney, 30, above, failed in his challenge for the Commonwealth title today when he was stopped in the 13th round by Paul Ferreri, of Australia.

Feeney, who carried the attack to Ferreri in the early rounds, started to tire from the 11th. Ferreri began moving forward and landed a succession of telling punches in the 12th round. Ferreri will now try to negotiate world title fight against the World Boxing Council champion Lupe Platon. — Reuters.

Ticket sale for World Cup

Madrid. — Tickets for World Cup matches will go on sale to the public in Spain on May 19.

The organizing committee have so far released few details of sale arrangements for fear of forgery and hoarding. But the most likely points of sale will be at stadiums where world cup matches are played.

PRICES: Grandstand: First round, £5.00; Second round, £10.00; Semi-finals, £15.00; Final, £20.00. Box seats: First round, £10.00; Second round, £15.00; Semi-finals, £20.00; Final, £25.00. Standees: First round, £1.00; Second round, £1.50; Semi-finals, £2.00; Final, £2.50. (All prices include 10% tax and 10% service charge.)

Beckenbauer to stay in hospital

Frank Beckenbauer, West Germany's former captain, who was accidentally kicked in the back by his Hamburg team colleague Horst Hrubesch during Wednesday's 1-1 draw with Stuttgart, has feared kidneys will keep him in hospital for three weeks.

The latest injury suffered by Beckenbauer virtually ends speculation that he will be recalled to the World Cup finals. — Reuters.

Titles at stake

The world middleweight champion Marvin Hagler will defend his title against the former welterweight world champion Thomas Hearns on May 24 in Windsor, Canada.

Correction

Flora, the first yacht home in the Round the World Race, broke a record held by Rob James, not Chay Blyth, as stated on March 30. The raid in the Midway mentioned in the latter column was by De Ruyter in the seventeenth century.

FOOTBALL: FA CUP PREVIEW

Ardiles can provide perfect parting gift

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Effort in the shape of the second division, takes on experience in the guise of the first, in today's FA Cup semi-finals. Leicester City and Queens Park Rangers may not be favoured to reach Wembley, but they have both knocked out supposedly superior opposition on their way through to the last four.

Leicester, the conquerors of most of the third round, Southampton in the third round, Tottenham Hotspur at Villa Park. They hope that their defence proves more secure than their own club at Filbert Street. On Thursday night, Leicester broke into the style of their track record. Replacements were being urgently sought yesterday.

Leicester had no need to call in reinforcements, players, once Kelly, Wallington and Young had all been passed fit. Spurs, too, are at full strength. Archibald has recovered from his high strain and resumes his striking partnership with Crooks. As expected, Roberts is preferred to Miller at the back and Hazard to Villa in midfield.

Spurs were given the ideal preparation last Monday when they came back to draw against Arsenal, a side as combative and as energetic as Leicester, who won both League meetings against Spurs last season. It will be a surprise if they triumph again, though Ardiles, who flies to Argentina tomorrow, and Huddle are likely to see that.

Spurs were given the ideal preparation last Monday when they came back to draw against Arsenal, a side as combative and as energetic as Leicester, who won both League meetings against Spurs last season. It will be a surprise if they triumph again, though Ardiles, who flies to Argentina tomorrow, and Huddle are likely to see that.

Liverpool hang on to go top

By Leslie Duxbury

Liverpool... 1

The cup was immediately favourable for a Liverpool team hoping to leap to the top of the league, in that County's giant though perhaps a little over the hill, saw rather more of the ball than was good for his nerves. Johnson, the Merseyside's ebullient striker, popped up under Avramovic's nose like some malevolent demon.

But just to show that they are capable of human weakness they were out of the game in the 10th minute, when the ball was headed by the path of a sprinting Dalglish.

Three accurate exchanges which dimmed and destroyed the Liverpool defence. In fact it was the need for three points greater than a sharp and penetrating fluency.

Those early smiling portents suddenly seem to have been false friends as Killin and company seemed less and less in control. Then in the 60th minute all that prodigious Liverpool expenditure of energy and will bore its inevitable fruit. Whelan won the ball from McParland, passed to Lawrence, who maintained the rhythm with a gentle touch, and McParland to put together.

Watson heads for Masters

From John Ballantine, Greensboro, April 2

Denis Watson, the 26-year-old Rhodesian now playing out of Johannesburg, came to the fore in the second round of the Greensboro Open here today.

Watson, who revived interest in post-Gary Player South African golf when he won the 1979 title, is a contender for the title. To do so he will have to win here and he certainly put himself into a fine position when he scored a seven under par 65. This put him one stroke ahead of the overnight leader Danny Edwards, the 1977 winner, who came in with 72 to 73.

Etonians have to be on their best behaviour

By Peter Ryde

Oundle were denied the distinction of beating Harrow and Eton in consecutive rounds at Deal yesterday, but the Etonians had to be on their best behaviour to win. It was not so much that the score was close as that the quality of the play was so high.

This was especially true of their bottom match in which the Eton captain, C. S. Martyn combined so well with C. Critchley that they were round in 71 and yet won the last green against the heroes of Oundle's victory over Harrow, D. E. Simons and the former Scottish Open champion, W. G. Donald.

Glory beckons old guard Tyteca's prize chestnut

By Keith Macklin

If Alan Smith, the veteran international right-winger, plays as well as he did yesterday, he will be on his way to glory. He has been playing like a champion since he was called up to the England team in 1978.

However, the pot of gold and Wembley at the end of the season is a long way off. In Leeds, who are looking for a 16th successive season of winning at least one trophy, and Wigan, who are looking for a 16th successive season of winning at least one trophy, and Wigan, who are looking for a 16th successive season of winning at least one trophy.

Tough challenge for East

East, the holders, face a strong challenge from South and Midlands in the junior divisional cup finals today and tomorrow at the Norwich Union sports grounds, Norwich, Sydney Friskin writes. West, North and

Piquet aims for the top

Long Beach, California, April 2 — Nelson Piquet, the world champion and Keke Rosberg of Finland, start favourites to win the United States West Coast Formula One Grand Prix here tomorrow.

RUGBY UNION

Leicester marching towards fifth final

By Peter West, Rugby Correspondent

Whatever happens in the John Player Cup semi-final, Leicester will be marching towards their fifth final in the competition. They will be playing Gloucester at Twickenham on May 1. If Coventry manage to beat Gloucester at Conisbrough Road, there will be two.

It is easier to predict the outcome at the Reddings, where a young and improving Moseley side which has won its last eight matches, may have got as far as their present talents deserve. One must make a full strength Leicester team to register their 19th successive cup victory and to reach through to their fifth final in a row.

Japan bring new power

By Steve Elliott

Japan Schools were easily the most impressive of the foreign teams at the fourth all-England schools rugby festival yesterday.

The festival is being held at the Rugby Ground, Twickenham, and is sponsored by the Bolton-based Townsman Construction Group. It got off to an excellent start in the first round, with the 32 competing teams playing off in eight groups of four.

Scottish Cup: Semi-finals

Aberdeen v St. Mirren (at Celtic)

Partick Thistle v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish premier division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish first division

Dundee v Partick Thistle (at Dundee)

Partick Thistle v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish second division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish third division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish fourth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish fifth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish sixth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish seventh division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish eighth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish ninth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish tenth division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

Scottish eleventh division

Aberdeen v Hibernian (at Celtic)

Dundee v Celtic (at Queen's Park)

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Houston Rockets 104, Golden State Warriors 101; Dallas Mavericks 103, Detroit Pistons 102; New York Knicks 111, Cleveland Cavaliers 101; Milwaukee Bucks 117, Atlanta Hawks 112; Portland Trail Blazers 109, San Antonio Spurs 105; Los Angeles Lakers 117, San Diego Clippers 100.

TENNIS

FRANKFURT, Grand prize tournament: Men's singles: 1st round: Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Sauer (USA) 6-3, 6-4; 2nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 3rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 4th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 5th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 6th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 7th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 8th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 9th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 10th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 11th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 12th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 13th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 14th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 15th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 16th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 17th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 18th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 19th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 20th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 21st round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 22nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 23rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 24th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 25th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 26th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 27th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 28th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 29th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 30th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 31st round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 32nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 33rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 34th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 35th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 36th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 37th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 38th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 39th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 40th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 41st round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 42nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 43rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 44th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 45th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 46th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 47th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 48th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 49th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 50th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 51st round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 52nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 53rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 54th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 55th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 56th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 57th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 58th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 59th round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 60th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 61st round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 62nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 63rd round: Lendl beat Ivan Lendl (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-4; 64th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 65th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 66th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 67th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 68th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 69th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 70th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 71st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 72nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 73rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 74th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 75th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 76th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 77th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 78th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 79th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 80th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 81st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 82nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 83rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 84th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 85th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 86th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 87th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 88th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 89th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 90th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 91st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 92nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 93rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 94th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 95th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 96th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 97th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 98th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 99th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 100th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 101st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 102nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 103rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 104th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 105th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 106th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 107th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 108th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 109th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 110th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 111th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 112th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 113th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 114th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 115th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 116th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 117th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 118th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 119th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 120th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 121st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 122nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 123rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 124th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 125th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 126th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 127th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 128th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 129th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 130th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 131st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 132nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 133rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 134th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 135th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 136th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 137th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 138th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 139th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 140th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 141st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 142nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 143rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 144th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 145th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 146th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 147th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 148th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 149th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 150th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 151st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 152nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 153rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 154th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 155th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 156th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 157th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 158th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 159th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 160th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 161st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 162nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 163rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 164th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 165th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 166th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 167th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 168th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 169th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 170th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 171st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 172nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 173rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 174th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 175th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 176th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 177th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 178th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 179th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 180th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 181st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 182nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 183rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 184th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 185th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 186th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 187th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 188th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 189th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 190th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 191st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 192nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 193rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 194th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 195th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 196th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 197th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 198th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 199th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 200th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 201st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 202nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 203rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 204th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 205th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 206th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 207th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 208th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 209th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 210th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 211th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 212th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 213th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 214th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 215th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 216th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 217th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 218th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 219th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 220th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 221st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 222nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 223rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 224th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 225th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 226th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 227th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 228th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 229th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 230th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 231st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 232nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 233rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 234th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 235th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 236th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 237th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 238th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 239th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 240th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 241st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 242nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 243rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 244th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 245th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 246th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 247th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 248th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 249th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 250th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 251st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 252nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 253rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 254th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 255th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 256th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 257th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 258th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 259th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 260th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 261st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 262nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 263rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 264th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 265th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 266th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 267th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 268th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 269th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 270th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 271st round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 272nd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 273rd round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 274th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 275th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 276th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4; 277th round: Lendl beat Mats Wilander (Sweden) 6-3, 6-4;

Table with 2 columns: Name, Record. Lists various records for different events.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

Table with 2 columns: Event, Result. Shows results for various events from the previous night.

FIXTURES

Table with 2 columns: Division, Fixtures. Lists fixtures for Third division, Fourth division, and Scottish second division.

RUGBY UNION

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various rugby union matches.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various football matches.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various football matches.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various football matches.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various football matches.

FOOTBALL

Table with 2 columns: Match, Result. Shows results for various football matches.

Racing: Grand National Day at Liverpool

Royal Mail's first-class credentials

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent. Thirty-nine runners will go to the start for this year's Grand National (3.20), which is being sponsored by The Sun newspaper...

especially with today in mind by Son Mellor, who finished second in the race in 1980 on Bandonloch. "Conditionwise, he is the best of my four runners, he has been going as well as he has been...

Davies takes over from injured Blacker

The Lambourn trainer Stan Mellor has looked Bob Davies to replace Philip Blacker on Royal Mail in the National. Blacker was injured last night, yesterday when he fell at the last fence in the Aston Strepchase...

By Michael Seely. Pollardstown in the Sun Temple. Once again Nadine Smith, from Chichester, proved herself to be the queen trainer of four-year-olds this season when Prince Bless won the Ladbroke Handicap at Liverpool yesterday.

Runners and riders for today's Grand National

Table with 2 columns: Race, Runners and Riders. Lists runners and riders for various races including Sun Grand National Chase, Sun Temple Hurdle, and others.

Michael Seely's horse-by-horse guide

ROYAL MAIL: 11st 10lb. The National eluded Stan Mellor in his record-breaking career as a jockey. After a consistent record as a trainer...

O'Brien's first is Achieved

Vincent O'Brien believes in leading from strength and at The Curragh this afternoon added to his list of firsts by winning the new first season in the Gladness Stakes...

Rest of the Liverpool card

Table with 2 columns: Race, Runners and Riders. Continuation of race listings for the Liverpool card.

Edinburgh

Table with 2 columns: Race, Runners and Riders. Lists races and runners for the Edinburgh card.

Salisbury

Table with 2 columns: Race, Runners and Riders. Lists races and runners for the Salisbury card.

Edinburgh selections

Table with 2 columns: Race, Selections. Lists race selections for the Edinburgh card.

Salisbury selections

Table with 2 columns: Race, Selections. Lists race selections for the Salisbury card.

Devon & Exeter

Table with 2 columns: Race, Selections. Lists race selections for the Devon & Exeter card.

Edited by Peter Dear

King in New York.† 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (0845 kHz) local at the following times (GMT):-
6.00 News
7.00 Breakfast
7.15 From The Weekday
7.30 Classical Record Review
7.45 National U.S.
8.00 World News
8.09 Rationsions
8.15 The Moon and Sceptence
8.25 These Musical Items
8.30 World News
8.39 Reviews of the British Press
8.45 The World Today
9.30 Finance In Focus
9.40 Look Ahead
9.45 Science & Technology

Newseal, 12.50 Anything Good, 12.45
Sports Roundup, 1.00
News, 1.00
Hawaii, 2.00 U.K., 1.30
Hawaii, 2.00 Saturday Special, 2.00
Radio Newseal, 3.15 Sunday Special, 4.15
News, 4.15
Saturday Special, 6.00 World News, 6.05
News, 6.15
Musical Islands, 8.00 Letter's home
everywhere, 8.15 The Brotherhood of Blood,
9.30 People and Politics, 10.00
10.00 From our own Correspondents, 10.30
Newspapers, 10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports
Roundup, 11.00
Monday, 11.15 Letter, 11.30
Monday, 12.00 World News, 12.05
9.30 People and Politics, 10.00
Play of the Week, 1.30
Performances, 1.30
Prize, 2.15 Good Books, 2.30
Sports Roundup, 3.00 World News, 3.09 News
Roundup, 3.15
About Britain, 3.30
Prize, 4.30 These Musical Islands, 4.45
Financial Review, 4.55 Reflections, 5.00
News, 5.05
Prize, 5.15 Letter, 5.45, Letter from
America, 6.00

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Sussex Street, 10.05-10.30 Falcon
Island: New adventure series about an
Australian fishing community, 5.15
pm-5.45 Mr Merlin, 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-
10.30 Space 1999, 5.15-5.45 Mr

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.05 am
Seaside Street, 10.05-10.30 Joe 80,
5.15 pm-5.45 Mr Martin, 12.00
Reflections, 12.05 am Dolly, Dolly
Parton country singer, 12.30
Closdown.

ULSTER

As London except: Starts 10.00 am-
10.30 Stingray 5.00-5.50 Sports
Results, 5.15 News, 5.15-5.45 Mr
Merlin, 11.00 Gloria Fusc, with Gloria
Humphreys, 12.00 News at Bedtime,
Closdown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9.15 am
Vicky the Viking, 9.40-10.30
Thunderbirds, 5.15 pm-5.45 Mr

Radio 1

8.00 Tony Blackburn, 10.00 Royle
 Gower series, 12.50 Jimmy Savile, 2.30
 Studio 515, 5.00 Paul
 Rankin, 7.00 Top 40, 7.20 The Record
 Producers, 8.00 Sounds, 9.30 Jimmy
 Gower, 10.00 Radio 1 and 2, 10.00 with
 Radio 2, 5.00 with Radio 1, 10.00-
 5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in
 Western Europe on medium wave (548kHz
 6232) at the following times: 03.57, 5.00
 Mondays, 6.30 Jazz; for the Asking, 7.00
 World News, 7.30 News about Britain, 7.15
 From Our Correspondent, 7.30 South
 and Company, 8.00 World News, 8.58
 Reflections, 9.15 The Pioneers' View, 9.50
 World News, 10.28 News from the British
 Isles, 10.50 News and Politics, 9.45 Sports
 News.

[illegible]

ANGLIA

As London starts: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 PM along with Nancy, 11.30 Me and My Camera: 1.00 pm God's Story: 1.10 European Folk Tales: 1.30 Weather: 1.35 Farming Diary: 2.05 Cartoon: 2.30 Match of the Week: 2.35 Me and My Camera: 4.00-4.30 Country People: 7.15-8.15 Hart to Hart: 11.30 Camilla Burns: 12.25 mm Devotion Film

GRAMPIAN

As London starts: Starts 9.15 am Seachd Leathan: 9.30 Me and My Camera: 1.00 pm God's Story: 1.10 10.15 God's Story: 10.30-11.00 History Makers: Greeks: 11.20-12.00 History Makers: 1.00 pm Unearthly Creation: 1.30 Farming Outlook: 2.00 Unaccompanied: Am I Am... 3.00 Unaccompanied: 3.00-4.00 Sportscast: 7.15-8.15 10.10 to Hart: 11.30 Robinson's Choice: Bobby Robson, football manager: 12.30 Reflections: 12.35 Goodswan.

As London except: Starts 11:00 am
 Me and My Camera... 11:30-12:00
 Gossip Time... 12:25 am
 1,000 God's 1,15 University
 Challenge, 1:45 Byrnes: 2:15-2:30
 Cartoon, 3:30-4:30 Thunderbirds
 11:00 Start to End 11:30 Sports
 Results, 11:25 News at Bedtime,
 Closesdown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: Starts 9:05 am Me
 and My Camera, 9:30 pm
 11:00 Sports, 11:30 10:00
 About Gailie, 1:30 pm Sunday
 Service, 1:30 Farming Outdoors, 2:00
 God's Story, 2:15 University
 Challenge, 2:45 Glen Michael
 Cavalcade, 3:30-4:30 Scootapop, 11:30
 Late Call, 11:35 New Avengers,
 12:50 am Closesdown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: * STEREO
 * BLACK AND WHITE; @ REPEAT.

